

THE UNITED STATES

# Army and Navy Journal,

AND GAZETTE

OF THE

**REGULAR AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.**

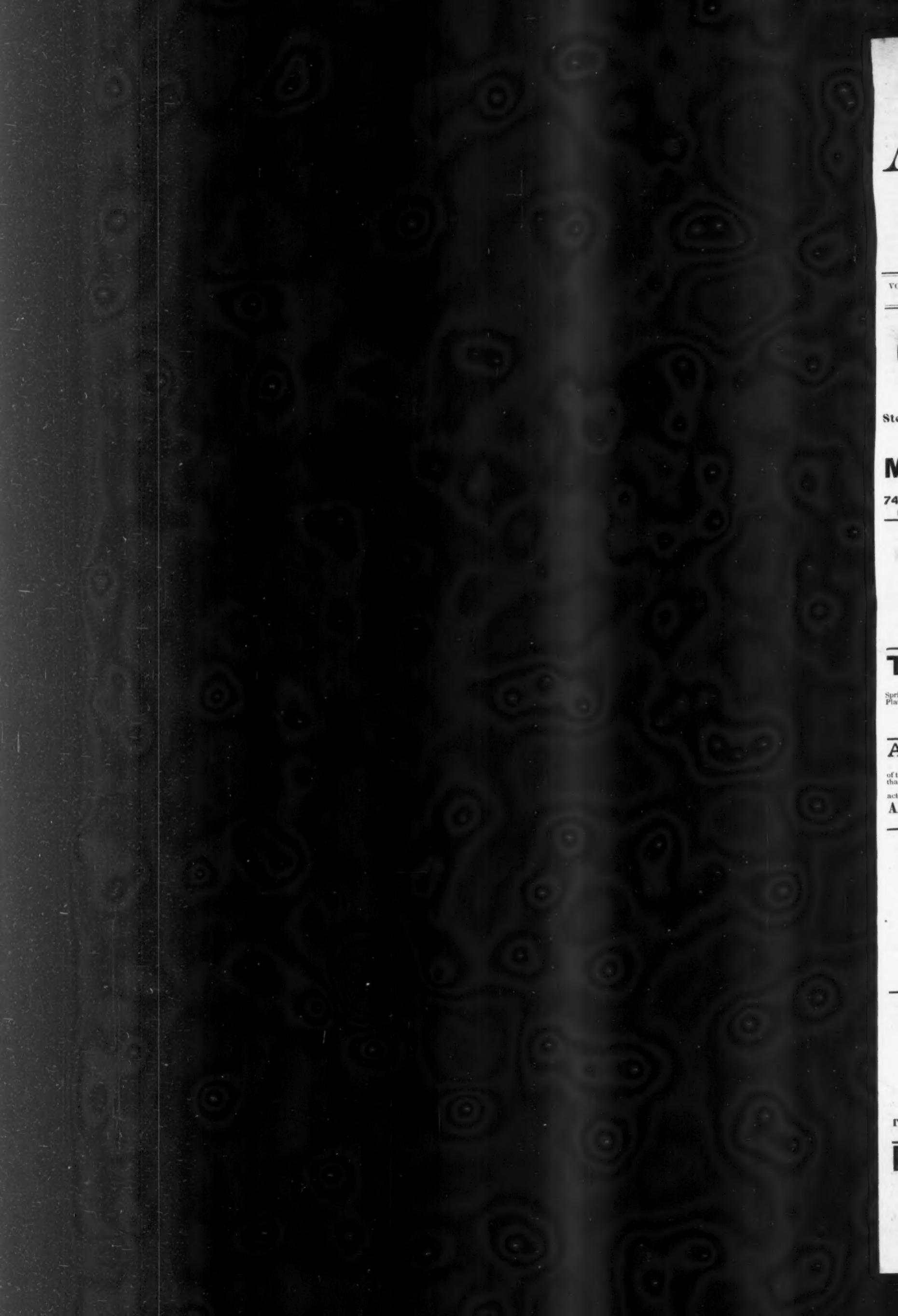
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# ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR



# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.



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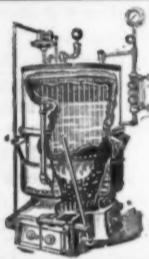
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To avoid delaying the last number of the Army and Navy Journal we withheld the index of the volume which it completed, and send it out with our issue of this week, the first number of our thirty-second volume. Altogether we have issued since the appearance of our first number, Aug. 29, 1863, 1,619 numbers, or seven numbers in excess of 31 volumes of 52 numbers each. As the volume completed last week has 924 pages, with title page and index, it contains the equivalent of 58 numbers of 16 pages each. No Service paper in the world, except perhaps the "Army and Navy Gazette," of London, gives an equivalent amount of reading matter. The amount of reading matter contained in an average number of the Journal is 75 per cent. In excess of that of any other Service paper in this country, and the Journal is the only paper that covers the entire field of Service journalism, including the State troops, with which the regular Services are yearly coming into closer relations. With the new volume commencing with this number we make a change in the size of our page which will add over 20 per cent. to the amount of reading matter contained in each page, without altering the familiar appearance of the paper. Some such change was forced upon us by the necessity of providing for an increase of reading matter and advertising. The Journal can say, what is true of hardly any other paper, that during the past year of commercial uncertainty and distress it has increased in both subscriptions and advertising. We do not expect to make the phenomenal gain in subscribers announced by more ambitious sheets, but as a rule each year shows some gain upon the one preceding it, and our subscription list has very nearly doubled within the past fifteen years, being now 90 per cent. in excess of what it was in 1878, when we had what was practically a monopoly of Service journalism, and it is larger than at any previous time since the paper was established in 1863. We have learned by experience that the multiplication of periodicals appealing for support to one department or the other of the military services in no way injures us, and we wish them all success. We are content to claim our position as dean of the faculty, and to rejoice in the fact that in circulation and influence the Army and Navy Journal far outstrips any Service paper that is or ever has been published in the United States. Well-established papers never grow old, but renew their youth like the eagles.

Secretary Herbert has reprimanded, for violation of Article 235 of the Navy Regulations, Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett, on duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Some little time ago, he secured permission to correspond for an United Service Magazine, and wrote two or three naval articles for it. They came to the attention of Rear Admiral Greer, who made a complaint to the Department that they reflected upon the line. Secretary Herbert made an investigation and the result was a violation for Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett. The permission given him to write for magazines was also revoked. The regulation, which Secretary Herbert decided Passed Assistant Engineer Bennett had violated, is as follows: "No person belonging to the Navy, or employed under the Navy Department, shall act as correspondent of a newspaper without express authority of the Department, or discuss matters pertaining to the naval service in the public prints, or attempt to influence legislation in respect to the navy, otherwise than through and with the approval of the Navy Department." The New York "Sun" says: "It is recalled that Secretary Herbert has made frequent use of his authority to send letters of reprimand, and that recently he addressed one of scathing censure to Rear Admiral Ammen, designer of the Ammen ram, who had criticised some naval matters in public. Admiral Ammen is said to have returned the letter, with a still sharper reply, in which he informed the Secretary that, in his opinion, Article 235 of the Regulations, quoted above, was in direct violation of Article 1 of the Constitution, respecting the freedom of speech, and that he would welcome an opportunity to test its validity before the courts.

The question of changing the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius into a torpedo boat still rests with the Board of Bureau Chiefs. This question has not yet been considered by the full board, and until it is no recommendation will be made to the Secretary of the Navy on

this subject. At the present time the members of the Board are said to be equally divided on this important question, three of them believing that, in view of the splendid performance of the dynamite guns at Sandy Hook, the vessel should be given a trial for another year at least. The meeting of the full Board will not occur for two weeks at least, that being the time Commodore E. O. Matthews, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, will be away on his vacation. The Bureau of Construction and Repair has completed plans for the alterations to the Vesuvius, should the Board decide to recommend that the vessel be changed into a torpedo boat, and the Secretary approves its recommendation. A forecastle takes the place of the dynamite guns in the plans prepared by the Construction Bureau, and the vessel will be fitted with torpedo tubes, as well as a secondary battery, composed of one four-inch and several smaller pieces. It is said that one member of the Board is in favor of retaining one dynamite gun on the vessel, and this proposition will be among those considered when the Board convenes.

A New Orleans paper, the "Live Stock Enterprise," has an article in its issue of Aug. 23, 1894, headed, "Uncle Sam's Fighters; Good Morals Essential to Join the Army." Of the character of our soldiers the paper says: "As to the best soldier, the greatest military authorities of this and past ages agree that the man of gentleness and refinement is by far superior to the desperado and outlaw. In the home, on the mother's knee, is the nation's best blood nurtured when war's alarms spread consternation and the sacred duty of national defense and integrity is to be performed and preserved. If the Federal Army ever did count among its mighty hosts the bad and the vicious, it is certainly not so to-day. Recruits are required to furnish proof of good moral standing, and the consequence of this is that in the Army we not only have to-day intelligent, but as fine gentlemen as are to be found among any community of civilians—and as to physical development, they are generally stalwarts. At the Jackson Barracks in this locality we now have two companies—B and G—the former commanded by Captain Carter, which has been here over three years, and the latter commanded by Captain Romeyn, reaching here some eight or nine months ago. By their gentlemanly bearing these officers are very popular in the social circles of our city, and the men under them, by their excellent behavior, have made many warm friends in this locality. The general commandant of the Barracks, Lieutenant-Colonel Kellogg, has been here several years, and doubtless to his experienced military and administrative abilities are these gratifying results due. He is too extensively known and appreciated to need the further encomiums of the 'Enterprise.'

Speaking of the reorganization order recently issued by Secretary Lamont, Brigadier-General McCook is quoted as follows: "It's a very wise order from a very able Secretary of War. It does not affect my Department, because Lieutenant Collins had been relieved some time ago. His successor, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton, is a gallant soldier who fought in my division during the war. He then belonged to the 20th Indiana. For a time he was with the 24th Infantry and later campaigned against the Indians in Texas, Mexico and Arizona. It was to Colonel Lawton that Geronimo was turned over as a prisoner of war after that famous prisoner's capture by Lieutenant Gatewood. The gallant deed of Lieutenant Gatewood has often been told. His ride into a corral among a band of savages and his taking of Geronimo was, I think, the most daring thing ever done. The shaking up of the Army was made necessary because many of the regiments have been without a sufficient quota of officers, while those returned were off on what we call fancy duty. I will have no sinecures in my Department, and that is why no changes have been made in it. I consider Secretary Lamont the best Secretary of War we have had in twenty years." It has not yet been definitely decided whether or not Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Lawton will go to Denver, although the probabilities all point that way. Army headquarters now has the matter under consideration and will give him orders immediately upon the close of his present duty in California.

It is probable that Comdr. Charles H. Davis will shortly be relieved from the command of the Montgomery and ordered to duty as superintendent of the Naval Observatory, relieving Captain McNair. While Commander Davis has not made application for this post, it is known that his friends are working zealously to get Secretary Herbert to assign him to it. Commander Davis would no doubt accept the position. Like his father, he is of a scientific turn of mind and has done some good work in an astronomical line. Capt. Robert L. Phythian has an application on file for this station,

and there is a chance that he may prove a formidable rival for Commander Davis. Should Commander Davis be relieved from duty in connection with the command of the Montgomery, a lively contest is expected to take place for the command of this ship. At present the most promising candidates seem to be Comdr. Theodore F. Jewell, commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Comdr. George W. Pigman, now in command of the monitors at Richmond, Va.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says: "Commodore Stanton, of the United States Navy, has been promoted rear-admiral, 'vice Fyffe, retired,' as the American papers put it. Methods of promotion are various, but there is something very odd to English ears in the circumstances of the promotion of Commodore Erben, who has won so many friends in this country. We are not used to examinations for the promotion of flag officers, but that Commodore Erben should have been examined 'in absentia' by a board sitting on the other side of the Atlantic, purely as a matter of form, is singular. His physical examination has been ordered to take place on the Chicago, we read in an American paper. However brought about, we congratulate the gallant and popular officer on his well-deserved promotion."

The "Argonaut" is somewhat severe on the National Guard of California, but doubtless has warrant for its strictures. Adverting to the fact that several Chinese soldiers were recently beheaded for desertion, although they pleaded hunger and exhaustion in extenuation, the "Argonaut" says: "Oddly enough, a similar offense was committed by a number of the troops of the California National Guard some weeks ago—the offense of desertion. These troops also pleaded hunger and exhaustion. But here the parallel ends. The California troops were tried by court-martial and sentenced to be dishonorably dismissed—"dismissed" from a service from which they had already deserted. Even this slight penalty has been set aside by the general commanding the brigade. These two pictures make a striking contrast. On the one hand, there is the soldier, whose trade is war; for him desertion in time of war means death. On the other hand, there is the militiaman, whose trade is—well, certainly, not war; for him, desertion means a trial, dismissal, and then whitewashing."

In his lyceum article on "Recruiting on Foreign Territory," Capt. C. A. Williams, 21st Inf., quotes from the Act of Congress of April 20, 1818, as follows: "Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that if any person shall, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, enlist or enter himself, or hire or retain another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits of or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered into the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque or privateer, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 and be imprisoned not exceeding three years." In his essay the Captain refers to the violations of the law of nations by our citizens, as well as of our specific law, during the Brazilian war; and now asks if the same impunity is to attend its violation during the war between China and Japan.

Comdr. Francis A. Cook, assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has a plan which, if adopted by the Navy, would be very useful on shipboard. By Captain Cook's plan it is proposed to keep the record of the ship from the day she goes into commission up to the latest development in her existence, so that a new commanding officer will be able to tell at a glance just what the ship has done. Captain Glass, of the Cincinnati, is keeping a record on the plan proposed by Captain Cook, and it is said to be one of the best compilations that a naval officer has ever made. The plan is a good one and the Navy Department should consider it with a view to its adoption.

The matter of changes in military departments is still being discussed, although nothing definite is decided upon, owing to the temporary absence of Secretary Lamont and General Schofield. The latest is that the Department of the Columbia is to be merged into the Department of California and that a Department of the South is to be established with headquarters at Atlanta, Ga., with Brig.-Gen. E. S. Otis in command.

A correspondent at a military post writes: "The new method of publishing court martial cases is immense, and not even the office cat regrets the disappearance of the ponderous files of G. C. M. orders which had to be kept at every post even if the post didn't contribute a single case." There can be no question about it, "The world do move."

A young officer of the 1st Battalion Suffolk, England, Regiment was so badgered by the hazing of his elders that he attempted suicide. The "United Service Gazette" explains that hazing usually takes the shape of a rather violent form of horse-play, such as drenching the victim with water while in bed, dragging him from his room to the barrack square and leaving him to shiver there in his nightdress, or creating disturbance in his quarters at unseemly hours. Generally the avowed object of this course is to hunt him out of the regiment on account of his not being a congenial spirit, being a "sap," or student, or lacking, in the opinion of his persecutors, some quality of a gentleman. It tells us that at the War Office there is a strong feeling on the matter, and offenders have once or twice been severely punished, but it is only in a gross case like the present that any hint of such an affair reaches Headquarters, the victim preferring to leave the regiment rather than ruin his career by reporting the conduct of his batters. It is reported that in the present instance the colonel commanding the battalion has been asked for an explanation, and that the authorities are determined to thoroughly sift the matter.

The exclusive announcement in the Journal of the intention of Brig.-Gen. George M. Sternberg to so distribute his small corps so as to make it cover a good deal of territory, was in part confirmed during the past week when orders were issued to a number of officers relieving them from their present assignments and ordering them to other duty. Capt. Louis A. La Garde, assistant surgeon, was relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits at the headquarters of the Department of Colorado and ordered to duty at Fort Logan; Maj. Daniel G. Caldwell, who was relieved by Major Hall at Madison Barracks, New York, went to St. Francis Barracks, relieving Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, who was ordered to Key West Barracks. The next few weeks will witness a number of other changes of stations of medical officers. The reduction of General Sternberg's corps by fifteen is a serious loss, and that officer is doing all he can to so arrange matters as to prevent the Army from being compelled to employ private practitioners to attend to its medical wants.

Brig.-Gen. Daniel W. Flagler is busy engaged in making up his estimates for the work of the Ordnance Bureau for the current year appropriated for it at the session of Congress just closed. It is General Flagler's intention to commence work at an early day on his annual report.

The Navy Department on Saturday last received a telegram from Rear Admiral Beardslee announcing that he had relieved Rear Admiral Walker from the command of the Pacific Station. Rear Admiral Walker is expected to reach Washington by the first of September.

The War Department promulgated the official orders during the past week under which the men composing the rifle team of the Department of Texas will proceed to Fort Sheridan and enter the Army competitions to be held there in October.

A military scandal of the first magnitude is reported from Marienwerder, Germany. A mess dinner of brigade officers was celebrated there early in the week, and 100 of the guests got drunk. They formed a line with the band at the head and marched through the streets. Some were without helmets or caps, others were without coats, and all brandished swords or canes. Their singing brought out a big crowd of boys and roughs, who fell in behind and jeered and ridiculed the rest of the procession. All the officers will be court-martialed.

The retirement of Maj. Cullen Bryant, of the Ordnance Department, upon his own request, under the provisions of the thirty years' service law, will create a vacancy in the Ordnance Corps. A board has been appointed to conduct an examination of all candidates who apply for the vacancy. Those officers only are eligible who have seen two years' service and who are under thirty years of age.

A court martial, Brig.-Gen. Otis, president, has been ordered to meet at Vancouver Barracks for the trial of Maj. Joseph Wham, Pay Department, on charges of indebtedness. A court martial has also been ordered by the Commanding General, Department of the Plate, for the trial of Chaplain Plummer, on charges of drunkenness.

A despatch states that on putting the Texas in dry dock at Norfolk on Aug. 27, it was found that the blades of her propellers were bent. The damage can be repaired in a few days.

Davidson Island, Jefferson Barracks and Columbus Barracks are preparing for the changed condition of things which go into effect on the 1st of October, when they become military posts.

#### SOME GUARD-ROOM STORIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Every one has heard of the "three poets in three distant countries born," though very few persons now know who they were, but there are three military anecdotes bearing a remarkable resemblance to one another, preserved in all martial circles, that, if not true, are certainly "ben trovato."

The first is that the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, while riding in Hyde Park one day observed a sentinel pacing a well-trodden path, with musket and bayonet, guarding apparently nothing.

"What are you doing here, my man?" said the Duke.

"I do not know, sir," said the sentry. "I'm walking past."

An examination of the orderly books showed that on the anniversary of the Battle of Fontenoy, fought 1745, King George II. held a grand review in Hyde Park, and a sham battle formed part of the programme.

The reserve ammunition was deposited in a heap in a small tent put up for the purpose, and a sentinel placed over it to guard it from intrusion and from persons who might be smoking.

In the hurry of retiring from the park the guard over the tent was not abolished; the tent was removed, but the guard was regularly posted the next day and the next, and was found still guarding the spot nearly 115 years after the necessity for this duty had ceased.

The same story appears in a French form, as follows:

The benches around the beautiful terrace at the rear of the Palace of Versailles had been painted anew, as was the custom yearly, and one morning Madame Du Barri, "the Du Barri," came out of the palace and sat down on one of the seats that had just been finished by the painter. As a natural consequence Madame's beautifully-flowered gown was so dreadfully smeared with paint that the "well-beloved" (Louis XV.), who was walking behind her, was very wroth.

Turning to the mousquetaire of the guard, who was on duty a few steps off, at the palace entrance, he said: "Guard this bench and see that none of the other ladies of my court are allowed to sit on it until it is perfectly dry." Years rolled on, Louis XV. died, Louis XVI. was beheaded, the great French Revolution passed away, Napoleon le Grand came and vanished, the Revolutions of '30 and '48 were things of the past, when the second Emperor, walking on that same terrace at Versailles one bright, sunny morning, observed one of the Garde Imperiale pacing up and down with great precision in front of the identical bench.

"What are you doing, mon soldat?" said Napoleon III. "Guarding this bench, mon Empereur," was the reply.

"But what for?" said the Emperor. "I do not know, Sire." "Nous verrons," said the Emperor, when, voila! the story of the guillotined Du Barri and the painted bench was revealed. Needless to say in both the above instances, the sentinels were promptly relieved.

The third anecdote is told equally of Frederick the Great and of the Emperor Nicholas, of Crimean War fame.

In these cases, however, a bouquet of flowers carried by one of the queens or princesses had been the objective point of the sentry's care, and he was found guarding the spot long years after the bouquet and its owner had both disappeared from this mundane sphere.

The Russian story states that the bouquet belonged to the Empress Catherine II., of "Byronic" memory.

The writer has a strong impression that similar stories were current in Egyptian guard rooms two thousand years before Christ was born. DAVID FITZGERALD.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 20, 1894.

#### LOADED WATERMELONS.

(From the Philadelphia Press.)

Chicago, Aug. 23.—United States troops around Evanston have discovered the merits of the "Evanston watermelon." This variety of fruit, it may be explained, is still sui generis. It brings a price so high that it would startle South Water street dealers. A small one can be sold for \$1, and some of the big ones are so luscious that they bring as much as \$2 or \$3. They are wonderfully invigorating, too. A really thirsty man might eat a whole one and then try to kick the top off a flag pole. He would be in a very good fighting mood, too.

It may be necessary to explain that there are some peculiarities about the "Evanston watermelon" that are not noticed in others. It is generally a small affair and does not seem to be quite as perfect as those that a man expects to have delivered at his house when he leaves an order with the grocer or some other tradesman. It is sure to be "plugged," too. Some men kick when they get a melon that has been "plugged," but there can be no genuine Evanston melon that is not. How else could the whiskey be poured into it? The "plug" is the trademark, and none is genuine without it. Owing to Evanston's well-known temperance principles, there has been a great demand for these melons. It took the soldiers a few days to discover the Evanstonian way of doing business, but after they found it out, plantation darkies could not evince a greater fondness for melons.

The melons in most instances do not contain the genuine good stuff, but are filled with the variety known as "forty rod," and two drinks are warranted to make a man feel that he is somewhere else. The result has been during the last day or two that General Miles' soldiers have spent considerable of their time in the guard house, their fondness for the Evanston watermelons having either made them unfit for duty or especially quarrelsome.

A Chicago man discussing the esprit de corps of Kentuckians is reported by "The Inter-Ocean" of that city to have told of being in Lexington soon after Garfield's death. They were talking of the bungling of surgeons, one of the loungers in the hotel remonstrating against the terrible treatment and its results.

"Well, a Kentucky surgeon would have done no better," said the Chicagoan.

"You are right, sah," replied the other. "Kentucky surgeons know nothing about treating wounds in the back, sah."

#### SYSTEM OF HORSESHOEING FOR THE U. S. ARMY

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

There seems to be a question before the U. S. Army at the present time as to how to better or form some economical system of horseshoeing. It is my opinion that the only way this can be brought about for the interest of all concerned, in forming some such system, is to form some plan and better the condition of the troop blacksmith by giving him an increase of pay, so that his pay will not be less than \$25 per month. In addition to this increase of pay the rank of non-commissioned officer should be given him. By allowing the increase of pay, it would not only encourage what few good mechanics are already in the service, but it would give inducements to those who are willing and would come into the service, should some such plan be established, and who would perform their duties not only as a mechanic, but as soldier as well. In giving the rank of non-commissioned officer in addition to his pay, he then would have no interference to contend

with, except his troop commander, who should be the only one to dictate to him in telling him whether he is, or is not, performing the duties of a mechanic—the duties required of him. We are all aware that all troop commanders are responsible for the condition that their horses' feet are in, and, in addition to this responsibility, he is required to keep as many good horses from being placed on the condemned list as possible. Yet I am sorry to say that many are placed, at an enormous expense every year to the government. All this because the blacksmith is poorly paid and, therefore, takes no interest in what he is doing. I have time and again approached some of my superior officers with regard to the poorly-paid blacksmith, and always met with an answer saying that something ought to be done in order to make an improvement upon this subject. I hope my superior officers will insist upon those who can, and will, form some such plan which will better the condition of the troop blacksmith, and in return it may be expected that horses will be better shod and work will be furnished by the mechanics performing such with better satisfaction to all concerned.

EDWARD RAND,

Blacksmith, Troop M, 6th Cav., Fort Niobrara, Neb.

#### ORDNANCE NOTES.

At the proving ground at Sandy Hook the test of the chrome steel Chase-Gant plate took place Aug. 24, in the presence of a number of distinguished visitors. The plate is 5 ft. wide by 6 ft. long by 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. thick. It was to be tested to compare it with Harveyized plates. It was mounted and bolted against a strong oak backing. The projectiles used were Midvale Holtzer steel-piercing shells of 8-in. calibre. The first shot fired against the plate cracked it in three triangular pieces. This shot was found embedded in the oak backing just behind the plate. Another shot was fired, which broke the top section of the plate in several pieces and went into the sand

Answering some of the current objections to the pneumatic gun, Mr. R. T. Ringman, the president of the company which manufactures it, says: "We do not see how it can be said that the guns on the Vesuvius were not a success. The fuses did not work and that was the only failure. The guns were discharged at an angle of 18 degrees, and, being stationary, they could only be aimed by turning the ship. But in one case the accuracy of aim reached 94 per cent, and the average was high. The fault lay more with the Vesuvius than with the guns. Since those experiments the fuses have been perfected and there is no liability of their ever failing again. We secured at Sandy Hook a maximum range of 5,900 yards with the lighter projectiles, and a range of 2,500 with the heaviest, which weighed 1,160 lbs. If there are objections to the guns on the score of their limited range, I cannot see how it can be supposed that the situation will be improved by the use of torpedoes which have a maximum effective range of only 800 yards, and are unable to use a projectile heavier than 200 lbs. They have a range less than one-third that of a pneumatic gun. We can secure a greater range by a greater elevation, and it is unjust to say that it does not appear possible to improve the gun in this respect. Its range has already been increased from time to time, and we have plans now which look toward the ultimate attainment of a range of five miles. The statement that so sensitive an explosive as dynamite can be discharged by the igniting of powder or any such agent is directly opposed to what we have learned from experiments. The government has been trying it for years and has had accident after accident. The most that was ever accomplished in that direction has been the discharge of from 36 to 40 lbs. of a high explosive, not of the sensitive kind, and that has been done by the use of emmense. But that was without a detonator. We discharge 500 lbs. with a pneumatic gun. Besides, this would require such a heavy shell that there would be little room for the explosive. The velocity of the projectile from the pneumatic gun is not 600 feet a second, as an ordnance expert in Washington is quoted as saying, but between 800 and 900 feet. But the expert allows us a speed of 100 feet a second greater than that which he says is possible in a rifle which would secure a flatter trajectory. The cost of a steel gun may be less than that of a dynamite gun, but there is not the continuous expense for powder and explosives. If a cruiser can get away from our gun, how could she be overtaken by a torpedo, which has a speed of only 20 knots an hour? Moreover, we can make allowances as well as any other gun can for change in the position of the target, and, unlike a torpedo, the projectile from a dynamite gun cannot be stopped by wire netting. The gun is not perfect yet, but we maintain that it is the best weapon of the kind that has been so far invented."

#### Assignments to Regiments.

The following assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are ordered:

##### Cavalry Arm.

1st Lt. Wm. C. Rivers (promoted from 2d lieutenant, 1st Cavalry), to the 3d Cav., Troop L, from Aug. 18, vice Robins, deceased. He will remain on duty with the 1st Cavalry until further orders.

##### Infantry Arm.

Lieut.-Col. Jas. H. Bradford (promoted from Major, 11th Infantry), to the 17th Infantry, Aug. 16, vice Brady, retired.

Maj. Geo. W. Davis (promoted from Captain, 14th Infantry), to the 11th Infantry, from Aug. 16, vice Bradford, promoted.

Capt. Frank F. Eastman (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 14th Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. A, from Aug. 14, vice Patterson, deceased.

Capt. Mitchell F. Jamar (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 13th Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. I, from Aug. 16, vice Davis, promoted.

1st Lt. Jas. T. Dear (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 3d Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. H, from Aug. 14, vice Eastman, promoted.

1st Lt. Ulysses G. McAlexander (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 25th Infantry), to the 13th Infantry, Co. F, from Aug. 16, vice Jamar, promoted.

Col. Hamilton S. Hawkins (promoted from Lieutenant-Colonel, 23d Infantry), to the 16th Infantry, from Aug. 12, vice Blunt, retired.

Lieut.-Col. James Henton (promoted from Major, 23d Infantry), to the 23d Infantry, from Aug. 12, vice Hawkins, promoted.

Maj. Daniel W. Burke (promoted from Captain, 14th Infantry), to the 23d Infantry, from Aug. 12, vice Henton, promoted.

Capt. Wm. B. Reynolds (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 14th Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. C, from Aug. 12, vice Burke, promoted.

1st Lt. Samuel Seay, Jr. (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 21st Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. D, from Aug. 12, vice Klinball, retired.

1st Lt. Eugene L. Loveridge (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 11th Infantry), to the 14th Infantry, Co. F, from Aug. 12, vice Reynolds, promoted.

1st Lt. Thos. M. De Frees, U. S. A., on duty with the Indiana Legion, has been appointed Assistant Adjutant-General, with the rank of Colonel.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

Judge Advocate General S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., is a recent guest at the Grand Hotel, New York city.

Capt. W. S. Schley, U. S. N., has an illustrated article on "Our Navy in Corea" in "Harper's Weekly" of Aug. 18.

Lieut. Philip Andrews, of the Bureau of Ordnance, is away on leave. He will return to the Navy Department some day next week.

Naval Constructor David W. Taylor spent Saturday and Sunday at his home in Virginia and returned to the Navy Department Monday and entered upon his duties there.

Assistant Engineer J. T. Myers, who is a graduate of the Naval Academy, but who failed to get a commission on account of lack of vacancies, will shortly be assigned to duty at the New York Navy Yard.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland, Assistant Secretary McAdoo's aide, has fallen gracefully into the old routine of his duties and is now engaged in clearing up the business which accumulated during his absence.

Capt. Samuel C. Lemly, Judge Advocate General of the Navy, has returned from Patchogue, Long Island, where he and Mrs. Lemly enjoyed the fresh air and salt water, two of the attractions of that resort.

Among the articles in the "Revista de Marino," of Valparaíso, for April 30, is "Eucaciones Reciprocas Negativas" (por el Comandante F. E. Craig, de la Marina de Estados Unidos), por H. Trewheala.

Chief Engineer Harry Webster, U. S. N., was slated to read a paper on "Personal Experiences on a Monitor at the Battle of Mobile Bay" before the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion on Wednesday of this week.

The following Navy officers are recent visitors in New York: Lieut. S. Cook, Hotel Imperial; Lieut.-Comdr. Frank Courtis, Grand Hotel; Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose, Everett House; Lieut. B. Tappan and Mrs. Tappan, Sturtevant House.

Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Webb, U. S. N., and Mrs. Webb, who are summering at Stamford, in the Catskills, have had for their guests recently Chief Engineer George Sewell, U. S. N., and Mrs. Sewell and Mrs. Heaton, wife of Chief Engineer W. W. Heaton.

On Tuesday evening, Aug. 7, Rear Admiral Erben and Captain Mahan dined with Queen Victoria, the Emperor of Germany and a party at Osborne House, the invitation having been conveyed by special messenger to the Chiago immediately upon coming to anchor in the roads.

Lieut.-Comdr. Joseph G. Eaton, a member of the Steel Inspection Board, has left the Navy Department on leave of absence. Lieutenant-Commander Eaton will first go to Connecticut, where he will join Mrs. Eaton, and in her company will then go to the White Mountains. He will be gone one month.

First Lieut. Charles H. Lauchheimer, Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, returned to his duties at the Navy Department on Monday last. Since that day Lieutenant Lauchheimer has been receiving the warmest expressions of sympathy for the loss of his mother who died recently in Baltimore.

A board, consisting of Medical Director Michael Bradley, Surgeon C. G. Herndon and Passed Assistant Surgeon S. H. Griffith, met at the Navy Department on the 30th inst. for the purpose of examining the recent appointees to the Pay Corps. These young men are Messrs. Ramsay, Cheatham and Rodgers.

The announcement was made in San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 5, of the marriage of J. G. Foster Moale and Miss Ruth Stamford Ryan. Mr. Moale, who is the son of Lieut.-Col. Edward Moale, of the Third U. S. Inf., has been residing in San Francisco since he left the Naval Academy. The marriage took place at Menlo Park.

The marriage of Ensign G. H. Burrage, U. S. N., to Miss Graham, daughter of Gen. William M. Graham, Colonel of the Fifth U. S. Art., commanding at the Presidio, will be quietly celebrated at St. Luke's Church, San Francisco, on Sept. 4, at noon. Rt. Rev. W. F. Nichols, assisted by Rev. W. H. Moreland and Rev. D. O. Kelly, officiating. No cards.

Lieut. William H. Schuetze, one of the Assistants of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has returned from Lower Saranac Lake, New York, where he and Mr. McAdoo have been spending a most pleasant week. Lieutenant Schuetze says the fishing is splendid and that Mr. McAdoo and he obtained all the sport they desired. Mr. McAdoo will return to Washington within the next few days.

"Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N., arrived in Chicago this morning," says a despatch of Aug. 29, "and went with his wife and two daughters to a hotel, where, owing to his health, he at once retired to his rooms. The sickness is one that detained him in Denver several days. The Admiral's sojourn in Chicago will only be long enough to allow him to recover strength to proceed to Washington."

Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott, of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, returned to the Navy Department on Wednesday last from New York and Atlantic City. While in New York Mr. Endicott, in company with Surgeon-General Tryon, made a survey of the Brooklyn Naval Hospital, for the purpose of making improvements, they being authorized by the last Congress. Among the improvements to be made to the hospital will be a ward capable of accommodating 50 more patients, a new kitchen, and a new boundary wall, which will separate the grounds of the hospital from those purchased by the city of Brooklyn for market house purposes.

Secretary of the Navy Herbert and Miss Herbert seem to have had a good time of it on the occasion of their visit to Newport, R. I. A despatch from there says: "Secretary Herbert, accompanied by his daughter, visited the Casino Aug. 24 and saw nearly 4,000 persons watching the great lawn tennis matches. Later Mr. Herbert was tendered luncheon at the Hotel Renaissance by Mr. C. C. Baldwin, New York's new naval officer. Among the guests were Miss Herbert, who was driven from the Casino by Mr. Baldwin; Mr. H. P. Whitney, son of ex-Secretary W. C. Whitney; Captain Anderson, U. S. A.; Capt. G. H. Perkins, U. S. N.; Miss Perkins, Lieutenant Reamey, the Secretary's naval aide, and Mr. G. H. Redmond. The Secretary was also tendered a drive by Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Herbert was compelled to hold an impromptu levee at the Casino, its privileges and those of the club being extended to the Secretary and his party. In the afternoon he and his party visited Conanicut Island, where a reception was tendered the Secretary by Commodore T. O. Selfridge, U. S. N., who owns one of the finest summer residences there. Nearly 200 guests were present, and music was furnished by the naval band attached to the training station."

Medical Director Gihon, U. S. N., and Mrs. Gihon, Medical Director Gorgas, Mrs. and Miss Gorgas are stopping at 24 Rue Bocca, Paris.

Medical Inspector Francis L. Du Bois, U. S. N., was detached from the Chicago and left for New York with Mrs. and Miss Du Bois on the Elbe, from Southampton, Aug. 26.

Ensign Newton A. McNally has been relieved from duty at the Indian Head proving grounds and ordered to Newport, where he will assist Ensign Difffenbach for several months. Ensign McNally will succeed Ensign Difffenbach when the latter officer goes to sea in the next few months.

Naval officers registered at the Navy Department during the past week as follows: Lieut. R. H. Miner, Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, Lieut. George H. Peters, Ensign S. E. Kittelle, Lieut. E. B. Barry, Lieut.-Comdr. F. W. Crocker, Ensign John M. Ellicott, Passed Asst. Engr. E. R. Freeman, Passed Asst. Engr. F. C. Bowers, Medical Inspector T. N. Penrose, Second Lieut. T. S. Borden, M. C.; Lieut. B. Bernadon.

The President has approved the examination papers in the following cases, and the officers named are now qualified for promotion: Commodore Henry Erben, who was nominated and confirmed by the Senate to be Rear Admiral; Commodore Richard W. Meade, Commodore C. C. Carpenter, Commander Frank Wilde, Lieut.-Comdr. W. W. Reisinger, Capt. R. L. Phythian and Passed Asst. Engr. Richard Inch, who has just been promoted. The President has also approved the recommendations of the Retiring Board, placing the officers named on the retired list of the Navy, in the case of Chief Engr. H. H. Cline and Carpenter S. H. Maloon.

Capt. John Guest, Eighth U. S. Cav., who is at Pasadena, Cal., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Capt. F. M. Crandall, 24th U. S. Inf., is a recent arrival at San Diego Barracks, Cal., from Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Capt. J. A. Augur and Lieut. H. C. Davis, U. S. A., have returned to San Antonio from a trip to Fort Mcintosh, Texas.

Lieut. M. L. Hersey, Ninth U. S. Inf., arrived at Fort Leavenworth from Orono, Me., on Aug. 24 to be examined for promotion.

Capt. R. R. Stevens, U. S. A., has returned to Hot Springs, Ark., from a tour with the National Guard of Mississippi at Meridian.

The trial of Capt. W. S. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, at Fort Leavenworth, for failure to pay his debts, was expected to be concluded this week.

Capt. F. J. Kernal, Acting Judge Advocate on the staff of General Wheaton, has left San Antonio on leave, to return about the 10th of October.

Lieut. F. L. Palmer, 21st U. S. Inf., in charge of Company B, rejoined at Fort Porter Aug. 28, from duty at the rifle competitions at Fort Niagara.

Lieut. John Stafford, Eighth U. S. Inf., who lately relinquished college duty at St. Louis, will spend September on leave, and join at Fort Niobrara early in October.

Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, First U. S. Art., bade farewell to friends at Fort Wadsworth on Aug. 27 and started for Old Point Comfort for duty at the Artillery School.

Lieut. E. M. Johnson, Jr., 19th U. S. Inf., amid many regrets from his college and other friends, left Alliance, Ohio, this week and will soon join his regiment in Michigan.

Lieut. O. W. B. Farr, Second U. S. Art., expected to leave Fort Preble, Me., the latter part of this week on sick leave and may try the recuperative effects of Hot Springs, Ark.

Mr. Arthur Chapin, of Bangor, Me., is a candidate for admission to the Maine Commandery of the Loyal Legion by inheritance from Gen. E. W. Hincks, U. S. A., who died last February.

Mr. A. N. Chamberlin, chief clerk to the Constructing Quartermaster, at Burlington, Vt., has changed his residence from North Battery St. to 97 Main St. in that city, one block from his office.

Lieut. Clarence Deems, Fourth U. S. Art., is in charge of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments at Fort McHenry, Md., during the absence on leave of Lieut. A. Cronkhite, Fourth Art.

Capt. J. B. Bellinger Asst. Quartermaster U. S. A., now visiting at Metuchen, N. J., finds his first post of duty as an officer of the Q. M. D. at that not altogether disagreeable station—New York City.

Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt, Third U. S. Art., has been appointed Post Exchange officer at Fort McPherson, Ga., in succession to Lieut. Geo. T. Bartlett, who has left for the college at College Station, Texas.

The marriage of Lieut. John Howard Wills, 22d U. S. Infantry, to Miss Ariana Fleming, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. M. N. Fleming, will take place in St. Mark's Church in that city on Wednesday next, Sept. 5, at 1 p. m.

Capt. E. W. Stone and F. E. Eltonhead and Lieut. Charles H. Bonesteel, 21st Inf., visited Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Aug. 27 and viewed the beauties of the post and surrounding country from the promenade deck of the water-tower, 100 feet from the level.

Major Asst. Bird Gardiner, U. S. A., was knocked down by a truck in New York city on the morning of Aug. 28 and badly bruised, though not severely injured. The driver was arrested and held for trial, the accident being apparently due to his ignorance or carelessness.

Mrs. O. O. Howard, accompanied by her son, Mr. Harry S. Howard, left Burlington, Vt., Aug. 28 to meet Major-General Howard and Miss Bessie Howard at Mirror Lake Hotel, Lake Placid, N. Y., where they expect to remain a few days. Mrs. Captain Guy Howard and children are also spending a few days at that charming mountain resort.

The "Regimental Standard," Fort Meade, Aug. 20, has these items: Major W. H. Comegys arrived Thursday and paid the troops for July.—Lieut. DeR. C. Cabell and family left Saturday for a week's fishing at Sauk Creek, Wyo., and Lieutenant Kirkpatrick will also spend a few days at these favorite fishing grounds.—The latest addition to the ranks of the local bicyclists is Veterinary Surg. M. J. Tracy, of "Ours."—Lieut. Sweezy is expected to join his troop, G. Aug. 22, having been relieved from duty with Troop C, at Fort Yates.—The Department Inspector, Major Schwan, completed his inspection Wednesday, having spent eight days here. The inspection was a very thorough one and every one did his best.—Troops I and K are out on detached service for 12 days for the purpose of mapping the country through which they are ordered to travel.

Capt. T. G. Troxel, U. S. A., is at present located at Elora, Ont.

Lieut. J. A. Maney, 15th U. S. Inf., on a long leave from Fort Sheridan, is visiting relatives.

Col. H. B. Bristol, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bristol, now abroad, are expected home about Sept. 10.

Capt. Max Wesendorff, U. S. A., retired, is at present visiting friends at Frankenhausen, Germany.

Lieut. W. G. Haan, Fifth U. S. Art., on sick leave, is recuperating at his home in Marshalltown, Iowa.

Capt. George Mitchell, Second U. S. Art., left Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 28, to be absent for a week.

The address of Gen. George S. Greene, Lieutenant, U. S. A., retired, is No. 1 Broadway, New York city.

Lieut. Col. J. H. Bradford, 17th U. S. Inf., is undergoing a course of treatment at Hot Springs, Arkansas.

Lieut. W. C. Rafferty, First U. S. Art., rejoined at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Aug. 28 from a short leave.

General Lyons, British Army, Governor of Bermuda, registered this week at the Brevoort House, New York city.

Lieut. G. N. Whistler, Fifth U. S. Art., is at present in New York city, his office being Room 625 Temple Court.

Lieut. J. L. Barbour, Seventh U. S. Inf., of Davids Island, paid a visit this week to Baltimore and Washington.

Lieut. J. B. Hughes, 10th U. S. Cav., is expected to leave St. Louis this week on an official trip to Washington and Idaho.

Capt. M. W. Day, Ninth U. S. Cav., arrived at Alliance, Ohio, this week, and has entered upon duty at Mount Union College.

Gen. M. D. L. Simpson, U. S. A., residing at Riverside, Ill., celebrated his 70th birthday on Tuesday of this week, Aug. 28.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, U. S. A., rejoined at Governor's Island, N. Y., this week from a visit to his family at Lyme, New Hampshire.

Maj. J. G. Ramsay, Third U. S. Art., was expected to arrive North from Atlanta, Ga., this week to spend a couple of months on leave.

Lieut. O. E. Wood, Fifth U. S. Art., under recent orders, changes from Battery M, at Fort Canby, Wash., to Battery C, at Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Lieut. H. L. Scott, Seventh U. S. Cav., visited in Chicago this week and reported to Major-General Miles at the Headquarters, Department of the Missouri.

Capt. W. H. Corbusier, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., will spend the month of September on leave and then go to New York for duty as attending surgeon.

Lieut. W. N. Hughes, 13th U. S. Inf., left Columbus, Ohio, this week for Santa Fe with recruits for the 10th Inf. there, and from Santa Fe goes to Arizona.

Mrs. Benham, wife of Lieut. H. H. Benham, R. Q. M., Second U. S. Inf., has returned to Omaha from a pleasant visit to Mrs. W. S. Scott at Fort Leavenworth.

Capt. E. Van A. Andruss, First U. S. Art., was expected to leave Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., the latter part of this week to spend September and October on leave.

Lieut. James Baylies, Fifth U. S. Inf., relinquished duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., Aug. 21, and, after spending a couple of months on leave, will join at Jackson Barracks, La.

Capt. William Quinton, Seventh U. S. Inf., will leave Camp Pilot, Butte, Wyo., in a few days to spend the autumn and a portion of the winter on leave for the benefit of his health.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth U. S. Cav., on relinquishing staff duty at Governor's Island in a few weeks, will establish himself in Brooklyn, N. Y., for a temporary tour of recruiting duty.

Lieut. A. S. Frost, 25th Inf., has resumed his duties as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the South Dakota Agricultural College, after a vacation spent with his company at Livingston, Montana.

Capt. W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf., and Lieutenants Johnston, Eighth Cav., and Hay, Tenth Cav., have been applied for as instructors at the Infantry and Cavalry School, says the Kansas City "Times."

Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., is a recent visitor at Mirror Lake, Lake Placid, N. Y., while on his way to Fort Niagara to present the medals to the successful competitors at the annual rifle competition.

Col. Guy V. Henry, U. S. A., whose health is very much improved, will continue for a few weeks longer on ordinary leave at West Point, so as to be thoroughly recuperated before returning to duty at Fort Myer.

Capt. J. L. Phillips, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., expected to relinquish duty at Fort Myer, Va., the latter part of this week, and after spending the month of September on leave will go to Fort McKinney, Wyo., for duty.

Mr. E. B. Markley, of Laredo, Texas, has been made the happy father of a son, who is grandson on the father's side to Capt. A. C. Markley, 24th U. S. Inf., and on the mother's side to Capt. J. Q. Adams, First U. S. Cav.

Major-Gen. O. O. Howard's name having been associated with the Magazine of American History lately sold by the party operating it as "The Patriot Publishing Co.," the present proprietors have ascertained that the use of General Howard's name was unauthorized and without his knowledge, for which neither they nor the General were responsible. Subscriptions sent in because of such use of General Howard's name are being refunded to all subscribers who so desire.

A San Diego, Cal., despatch referring to the purchase of houses in that city by the family of the late Gen. U. S. Grant, says: "This city is becoming the home of many people whose names are coupled with the war history of the country. Gen. Eli H. Murray, ex-Governor of Utah, is now a resident. General Ducat, who served as chief of staff to General Rosecrans, will return from Europe in November and build a permanent home. Major Mullan, one of the most efficient officers of the Seventh Cavalry, now retired, is building a handsome residence overlooking the bay. Other retired officers include Colonel Horton, Major Sweeney and Captain Maize. Colonel Kellogg, Captain Duggan, Lieutenant Shollenberger, Colonel Barlow, Lieutenant Gaillard and Lieutenant Settle are among the active officers who are members of the military colony of this city."

Lieut. J. A. Yeckley, U. S. A., is spending the summer at "The Adrian," Block Island, R. I.

Lieut. W. G. Fitz Gerald, Seventh U. S. Cav., and Mrs. Fitz Gerald have returned to Fort Riley, Kan., from a visit to Vancouver, Wash.

Gen. Robert Macfeely, U. S. A., visited old friends and comrades in New York city this week, making his headquarters at the Westminster.

Capt. N. J. T. Dana, U. S. A., retired, whose name is now on the Army list under the act of Congress, approved Aug. 1, 1894, is residing in Washington, D. C.

Lieut. M. Krayenbuhl, Second U. S. Art., and Mrs. Krayenbuhl, late of Fort Riley and due at Fort Monroe Sept. 1, have been on a short visit to relatives at Chaska, Minnesota.

Capt. W. H. Miller, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Tuscaloosa, Ala., called there by the illness of his mother. Captain Miller is a native of Alabama.

Lieut. W. G. Elliot, 12th U. S. Inf., concluded duty this week at the National Guard encampment at Meridian, Miss., and left there to enter upon his duties at the University of Alabama.

Col. George F. Towle, U. S. A., who has been on an extensive tour abroad, was, at last accounts, visiting the "Land o' Cakes," his address being care National Bank of Scotland, Edinburgh.

Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, Sixth U. S. Cav., rejoined at Governor's Island Aug. 27 from Fort Niagara, having completed his supervision of the rifle competitions of the Department of the East.

Asst. Surg. D. C. Howard, U. S. A., is a recent arrival at Fort Sully, S. D., and has taken charge of the Medical Department there during the absence on a few weeks' leave of Capt. A. E. Bradley, Assistant Surgeon.

Crow Dog, a degenerate private of Company I, 21st Inf., has been mulcted \$60 and relegated to confinement at hard labor at Fort Omaha for six months for getting drunk on guard in total disregard of the 38th Article of War.

Lieut. W. S. Scott, First U. S. Cav., the efficient Secretary of the Infantry and Cavalry School, is mentioned as likely to be the next adjutant of his regiment, in succession to Lieut. A. L. Mills, whose tour in the position will expire in a few weeks.

Capt. J. F. Guilfoyle, Ninth U. S. Cav., arrived in Omaha early in the week, and, after consultation with General Brooke and Lieutenant-Colonel Benham, went out to the Bellevue Rifle Range to take command of the camp during the competitions.

Among candidates for admission to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion balloted for Aug. 29 were Acting Rear Admiral C. C. Carpenter, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. James Henton, 23d U. S. Inf.; Capt. John Drum, 10th U. S. Inf.; Lieut. G. A. Calhoun, U. S. N., and Capt. H. K. Bailey, Fifth U. S. Inf.

A Red Bank, N. J., paper says: "Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., of Shrewsbury, was 79 years old on Saturday. General Van Vliet is an old soldier who has participated in many important battles. He does not seem to feel his weight of years, and appears hale, hearty and active. He comes to Red Bank nearly every day."

It is sad to learn by a despatch from Buffalo that Count Rybadowski, Commander-in-Chief of the late industrial army, was arraigned, Aug. 27, in the Court of Sessions, charged with being a common tramp. The Countess is still in hiding, it is stated, but from her place of concealment has sent out several open letters, in which she denounces existing social conditions.

Col. J. W. Barlow and Lieut. D. Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and Mr. Mossman, of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, the members composing the U. S. International Boundary Commission, have arrived at San Diego, Cal., says a despatch of Aug. 25 from that place, and are completing the work of establishing 258 monuments marking the line between Mexico and the United States from El Paso to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of about 700 miles. For two years and a half the party has been in the field erecting the monuments and re-surveying the boundary line originally established by Commissioner Emery from 1849 to 1853.

It is related of General Lord Roberts, who, like a good many other gallant men, is not much of a speaker, that when he rose in the House of Lords recently to take part in the debate with regard to the finances of India, he got on very well for the first sentence or two. Then he stopped "I," he said, and paused. He started again with "while," but the word did not give him the cue, so he stopped again. Once more he tried with "he," but with no better success; so, like the honest man he is, he pulled out from his pocket the speech he had written, and read it off. A chorus of low encouraging cheers from every quarter of the house showed that in his embarrassment he had the sympathy of his fellow peers, who are proud of him, and think no worse of a brave soldier because he hasn't the gift of tongues.

The Sherman Letters are announced for early publication by the Scribners. The volume consists of the correspondence between Gen. W. T. Sherman and Senator John Sherman, beginning with the former's West Point days and extending to February, 1891. During that time the brothers were active correspondents and wrote fully and frankly of the many stirring and important public events with which they were closely associated, and of which they were often the central figures. Comments on noted men and measures in the country's history, fraternal discussions, often from opposite points of view, of events and principles, descriptions of personal experiences and the exchange of brotherly confidences form some of the distinguishing features of a volume, attractive alike in its revelations of personal character and its familiar and intimate record of the events of an important period of American history.

In his report on inspection of the Riverview Academy at Poughkeepsie, made in June last, Capt. H. J. Nowlan, Seventh Cav., Assist. I. G., Department of the East, says: "Captain Gillmore deserves great credit for the zeal and energy he has displayed in bringing up his department to such a state of efficiency in so short a time, less than three months. He had the confidence and esteem of the authorities, who thoroughly support him in his duties, and he has imparted a degree of military enthusiasm to the students that I have not seen exceeded." The students are well set up and soldierly; the battalion was drilled by the cadet captains in turn; all movements were correctly and well executed. The guard mounting and dress parade were exceedingly well conducted. It is proposed to extend the theoretical course at this school next year, using as text books "Wheeler's Field Fortifications," "Mercur's Art of War," and "Mercur's Notes on the Important Battles of Modern Times."

Capt. W. A. Kimball, U. S. A., retired, will take up his residence at Portland, Oregon.

Capt. F. E. Eltonhead, 21st U. S. Inf., left Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y., Aug. 30 on a week's leave.

Lieut. P. E. Pierce, Sixth U. S. Inf., returned to New- port Barracks, Ky., this week from a fortnight's leave.

Capt. W. W. Gray, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. H., Aug. 29 from a short leave.

Lieut. James Baylies, Fifth U. S. Inf., on leave in the North, visited friends at Governor's Island, N. Y., recently.

Lieut.-Col. S. S. Sumner, Sixth U. S. Cav., rejoined at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., this week from leave since Aug. 7.

Capt. Thomas G. Townsend, Sixth U. S. Inf., left Newport, Ky., this week to spend the most of September on leave.

Maj. Myles Moylan, U. S. A., retired, has been transferred from the Kansas to the California Commandery of the Loyal Legion.

Maj.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., and Capt. T. H. Bliss, A. D. C., recently at Bar Harbor, Me., have been visiting in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Capt. A. H. Merritt, First U. S. Art., on regimental recruiting duty at Pottsville, Pa., visited at Governor's Island this week and will rejoin there permanently about Sept. 7.

A medal of honor has been presented to Lieut. Henry L. Smith, Seventh Iowa Infantry, for most distinguished gallantry at the crossing of Black River, North Carolina, March 15, 1865.

A general court martial has been ordered to assemble at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, Colonel Hall, Fourth Inf., president, for the trial of Capt. W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf., on charges of intemperance.

Maj. D. G. Caldwell, Surgeon, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., dating from October, 1892, will change base very soon to St. Augustine, Fla., for duty at St. Francis Barracks.

Secretary of War Lamont went to Washington, D. C., early in the week and accompanied the President as far as Jersey City on his way to Buzzard's Bay, and afterwards joined his family at Bay Shore, Long Island.

Lieut. Louis Ostheine, Second U. S. Art., has taken charge of the Quartermaster's Department and the Adjutant's office at Fort Warren, Mass., in succession to Lieut. George Blakely, Second Art., who left this week to join at the Artillery School.

Lieut. E. L. Butts, 21st U. S. Inf., the efficient and energetic officer in charge of the department of gymnastics at Columbus Barracks, has made an interesting report on the subject, covering the period from Jan. 1 to July 31, 1894, which shows the good work done in that direction at the barracks.

Capt. M. P. Mans, A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Miles, and Lieut. W. S. Scott, First U. S. Cav., were at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., this week, to make arrangements for the transfer to Fort Sill, Oklahoma, of the Indian prisoners of war, including the once famous Geronimo. The Indians will probably, after arrival at Fort Sill, be released, a few at a time, and allowed to return to their old homes in New Mexico.

A young officer of the British Army, Second Lieut. Malcolm Stevenson, was bitten by a rabid dog at Dalhousie June 9. He sucked the wound, but it was not dressed for several hours. He was taken to the Pasteur Institute in Paris, where he arrived apparently perfectly well July 1. He was subjected to treatment, but it appears to have only mitigated the virulence of the disorder, for, although he escaped the dreadful convulsive form of the disease, he died of the rare form of paralytic rabies on Aug. 2.

Army officers registered at the War Department during the past week as follows: Capt. L. A. Craig, Sixth Cav.; First Lieut. I. N. Lewis, Second Art.; Major C. C. Carr, Eighth Cav.; First Lieut. H. T. Reed, retired; Capt. J. L. Fowler, Second Cav.; Second Lieut. A. B. Donworth, 14th Inf.; Second Lieut. M. J. Lenihan, 20th Inf.; First Lieut. George H. Sands, Sixth Cav.; Capt. J. B. Bellinger, Fifth Inf.; Second Lieut. James Baylies, Fifth Inf.; Second Lieut. Samuel A. Smoke, 12th Inf.; First Lieut. P. W. West, Third Cav.; Capt. A. L. Wagner, Sixth Inf.; Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh, Fifth Art., and Second Lieut. W. S. McNair, Third Art.

An Evanston, Ill., despatch says: "A grand reception and military ball were given Aug. 22 in honor of the officers of the U. S. A. stationed at Evanston by the members of the Evanston Boat Club. A number of informal parties and dinners have been given the officers by Evanston society since the opening of the campaign, but nothing heretofore that would approximate this brilliant affair. The rooms of the club were handsomely decorated. Among those present were Gen. and Mrs. N. A. Miles, Capt. and Mrs. Cheever, Col. and Mrs. McGonnigle, Lieutenants Shipton, Harris, Lloyd, Jameson, McKenna, Jackson, Majors Girard, Baldwin, Randolph, Captains Mans and Mckellar, Colonel Gordon, Lieutenants Short, Busch, Frazier and Dickman, Captains Stafford, Hare, Conrad, Burke, Cook, Chapin, Sanno and Elting, Lieutenants Wilcox, Lyon, Landers, Caldwell, Hirsch and Quinton, and Major Morris.

A Chicago correspondent, referring to prospective Army changes, writes: "The expected orders for a return of a portion of the troops now in camp to their home posts have come. The troops affected are five companies of the Fifth, Seventh, Tenth, Eleventh and Thirteenth Infantry, which go back to Leavenworth; two companies of the Nineteenth to Fort Brady and two batteries of the Second and one of the Fourth Artillery to Fort Riley. This leaves the two visiting squadrons of cavalry—Major Morris', of the Third, and Colonel Gordon's, of the Sixth—still in doubt. There is a first-rate chance that neither of them will get back to Niobrara and Riley, their present posts. The new cavalry post at Fort Ethan Allen is about completed and must have a garrison. Some of the troop commanders of the Sixth are looking longingly in that direction. They think and hope they may be ordered there."

Private Grover Flint, Troop A, First U. S. Cav., a son of the late Gen. Cuvier Grover, U. S. A., was recently preliminarily examined for a commission, and was expected at Fort Leavenworth this week to undergo the final examination. He has, however, been discharged from the service, the reason being, as stated, that a fortune, estimated at \$500,000, has been bequeathed him. The young man's name was Flint Grover, but he was adopted by his grandfather with the understanding that he should become a joint heir with his uncle, Dr. Austin Flint, Jr., of New York. Under these circumstances his surname and given name were transposed, and he became known as Grover Flint. He enlisted to obtain a commission, but the recent death of his grandmother has altered his plans. There may, it is said, be a contest. The ex-soldier is a graduate of Harvard, was for some time an active newspaper correspondent in Paris, and has done some literary work.

Major G. B. Russell, Fifth U. S. Inf., on leave from Mount Vernon Barracks, visited in New York this week, with headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

Lieut. A. W. Chase, Second U. S. Art., at somewhat short notice left Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week for Fort Monroe for a tour at the Artillery School.

The Dolphin, with Secretary Herbert and party on board, sailed Aug. 30 from New York for West Island, where the Secretary will meet Judge Gray and other gentlemen and enjoy a little bass fishing before proceeding further east.

Miss Lucile Foster, of Shreveport, La., was to have sailed for Europe this week with Senator Blanchard and family. Miss Foster has recently been visiting Captain Schenck's family at Fort Adams, R. I. She is a sister of the late Lieut. C. Cauborne Foster, Fifth U. S. Cav., and great social favorite.

Lieut. W. C. Wren, 17th U. S. Inf., is slated as the successor to the regimental adjutant, the term of the present incumbent, Lieut. James T. Kerr, being about to expire. Lieutenant Wren is an efficient officer of ten years' service, and is on duty as one of the assistant instructors in the Department of Engineering at the Infantry and Cavalry School.

A hop was given at Fort Riley recently, complimentary to Miss Wittich and Miss Bass, who were chaperoned by Miss Bass' sister, Mrs. Montgomery. The band serenaded the party and the hospitalities extended were of such a cordial and lavish nature as to make the visitors most enthusiastic. During the time of the stay at the post an impromptu concert was arranged in the mess hall, where Miss Wittich created quite a furor in her audience by her splendid singing.

Among Army officers lately registering in New York city are Lieut. A. B. Donworth, Lieut. L. W. V. Kenyon, Lieut. C. L. Best, Lieut. R. F. Gardner, Murray Hill Hotel; Gen. N. B. Sweitzer, Hotel Waldorf; Major I. Arnold, Capt. S. E. Blunt, Capt. H. I. Raymond, Asst. Surgeon, and Mrs. Raymond, Lieuts. P. W. West and G. A. Zinn, Grand Hotel; Capt. J. L. Fowler, Grand Union Hotel; Lieut. L. D. Tyson and Mrs. Tyson, Plaza Hotel.

Capt. T. M. McDougall, of the old Seventh Cav., (Custer's regiment), and Mrs. McDougall are visiting his sister, Mrs. Oliver Prince Buel, at the quarters of her nephew, Lieut. E. B. Babbitt, Ord. Corps, West Point, N. Y., after an absence of over 30 years. In '62 he left his father's house (Gen. Charles McDougall, of the Medical Corps) when a mere lad as volunteer aide to Gen. John P. Hawkins, U. S. A. Mrs. Buel's other guests have been Mrs. Margaret Custer Calhoun and Mrs. Annie Yates, widows of the Seventh; Col. Sam McConaughy, Col. Miller and Miss Miller, of Fort Monroe; Miss Haskins, of Governor's Island; Prof. David H. Buel and Scott, S. J. The well-known artist, Henry Parton, and his distinguished brother's wife, Mrs. Arthur Parton, Miss Ruth Johnston, also an artist, and daughter of Richard Malcolm Johnston, the writer; Miss Cooke and Robert Cooke, of the New York "Sun," and a host of other prominent people.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

The California Commandery of the Loyal Legion, in an obituary notice of the late Major Robert Craighead Walker, U. S. Army, quotes "one who knew and loved him well" as saying of him: "He was a devoted and consistent Christian, a member of the Catholic church, and the consolations of his religion were a comfort which increased to the last hour of his life. He was an educated and accomplished gentleman. He was greatly beloved by his neighbors; he was absolutely idolized by his children. The last two months of his life were passed in this city (San Francisco), and the manhood of the man shone out splendidly in the way he met the terrible sufferings which afflicted him every moment. He went down to death with a stately, calm and cheerful gentleness which were beautiful to behold."

Ordnance Sergeant Charles Mellon, U. S. Army, retired, who died at Oakland, Cal., in July last, but whose death was not officially reported until recently, was an old 3rd Artillery man, whose appointment as Ordnance Sergeant dated from Sept. 29, 1864.

The Navy Department received a report of the death of Charles F. Hill, a first class apprentice on board the U. S. S. Chicago, who fell from a yardarm of the vessel when the Prince of Wales visited her at Cowes. The officers and men took up a collection and sent \$1,070.69 to Mrs. Margaret Foller, of Williamsburg, mother of the deceased. The money is the balance of \$1,400 which was collected after the boy's death to defray the expenses of embalming the body and sending it to this country. The money will be used to buy a monument, which will be erected over the boy's grave in Greenwood. The monument will bear this inscription:

In loving remembrance of First Class Apprentice Charles F. Hill, U. S. N., 18 years of age, who was killed while aloft manning yards in honor of the visit of the Prince of Wales on the U. S. flagship Chicago, at Cowes, England, Aug. 11, 1894.

He met strange death face to face  
With the courage of his race;  
Not until the latest day  
Shall his memory pass away.

Mrs. Foller received an autograph letter from Capt. Mahan, the Chicago's commander, telling how the boy met his death. The funeral took place from Mrs. Foller's house on Sunday afternoon. Eight marines from the cruiser San Francisco acted as pall bearers. The interment was in Greenwood.

#### A FALSE STATEMENT CORRECTED.

In view of certain malicious falsehoods which have been sent out to the press concerning Capt. R. R. Stevens, Q. M. Dept., U. S. A., who was on duty with the Mississippi State troops from Aug. 20 to Aug. 26, we publish the accompanying card, which explains itself. The best citizens of Meridian met and investigated the reports fully, and have drawn up a statement setting forth their facts.

As a representative of the press I sent off telegraphic messages regarding the charges against Capt. R. R. Stevens, of the United States Army, on the afternoon of Thursday, the 23d inst., charging him with "riding down women and children, and being the cause of several serious accidents, among other things, breaking the arm of Mr. Key, just prior to the sham battle by the National Guard, encamped here last week." The purpose is to unreservedly and unhesitatingly give publicity to the fact that the information upon which said telegrams were based I have found to be wholly untrue. There was no prosecution of Capt. Stevens before our Mayor. All charges which had been preferred against him upon investigation were withdrawn. This statement I regard due Capt. Stevens, and most cheerfully make it.

(Signed.) J. F. BROWN.

Meridian, Miss., Aug. 27, 1894.

Various Naval

## THE ARMY.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President and Commander-in-Chief.  
DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War; J. B. DOE, Asst. Secy.

G. O. 35, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 24.  
Part 111 of the Regulations is amended to read as follows:  
111. Furloughs will not be granted by commanding officers permitting soldiers to go beyond the limits of the next higher command. To enable them to pass such limits, the sanction of higher authority must be obtained and indorsed on the furloughs. The approval of the Secretary of War must be obtained to allow an enlisted man on furlough to leave the United States. The limits prescribed will be stated in the furlough, and, if exceeded, it may be revoked and the soldier arrested. Company commanders in forwarding applications for furloughs will state the indulgence, through furlough, previously had by the soldier; also the authority therefor.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 39, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 28, 1894.  
By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 672 (General Orders, No. 94, H. Q. A., 1893), and 673 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

672. Supplies may be procured by open purchase, and services (other than personal) may be engaged, in the manner common among business men, in the following cases, viz.:  
1. When the public exigencies require immediate delivery of supplies or performance of services, leaving no time to advertise by newspapers or circulars.  
2. When the aggregate amount of supplies required does not exceed \$200.  
3. When prices of articles are fixed and uniform, and no competition can be had.  
4. When proposals have been invited and none have been received.  
5. When proposals are above the market price or otherwise unreasonable.

Before making an open purchase the purchasing officer will inform himself by inquiry, personal or otherwise, among principal dealers in his locality, concerning prevailing prices.

673. An officer who makes a purchase of supplies or an engagement for services (not personal) on less than ten days' advertising for proposals, or makes an open purchase under paragraph 672, will transmit, with his monthly money accounts, to the head of the bureau to which the matter pertains a report setting forth in detail the quantity, price, name of seller, etc., of the supplies so purchased, or the nature of the services so employed, and the reasons which caused the purchase to be made in the mode adopted in each case. The head of the bureau will submit these reports to the Secretary of War.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

G. O. 40, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Aug. 29, 1894.  
I. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 1106, 1336, and 1400 of the Regulations are revoked, and paragraphs 237, 397, 1045 and 1397 are amended to read as follows:

237. There will be allowed for each regimental band one sergeant and 20 privates to act as musicians. In addition to the chief musician authorized by law; provided the total number of enlisted men in a regiment, including the band, does not exceed its legal standard. The regimental commander will, from time to time, designate the company from which the sergeant is to be taken, and the number of men to be subtracted from each company for the band. The vacancies caused thereby will remain.

397. The Ordnance Department will provide the targets, streamers and signal flags required for practice. The labor and expense of setting up the targets, preparing the range for firing, and shelters for the marksmen, will be borne by the Quartermaster's Department. Flour for making paste for use in the target practice will be drawn from the Subsistence Department in such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary, not to exceed 50 pounds for each troop, battery, or company during the target-practice season.

1045. Military prisoners in confinement at the Military Prison and at military posts will be allowed, in abatement of their terms of confinement, five days for each month of good conduct; but abatements thus earned may be forfeited, either in whole or in part, by misconduct. Forfeitures of good conduct time are determined by the commandant of the Military Prison or the commanding officer of the post where a prisoner is confined, as the case may be.

1397. The following issues are made when necessary for the public service:

1. Adamantine candles, when oil for illuminating purposes is not furnished by the Quartermaster's Department: To Headquarters—Of a division or department, per month, 30 pounds; 2,000 rations; or of a military district, per month, 20 pounds; 1,333 rations; of a military sub-district, per month, 10 pounds; 667 rations. To Headquarters in the field—Of each separate army, when composed of more than one corps, per month, 40 pounds; 2,667 rations; of an army corps, per month, 30 pounds; 2,000 rations; of a division, per month, 20 pounds; 1,333 rations; of a brigade or regiment, per month, 10 pounds; 667 rations; of a battalion serving separately from regimental headquarters, per month, 10 pounds; 667 rations. To officers and store-rooms—Of the chief quartermaster or chief commissary of subsistence of a division, department, district, or depot of supply, from April 1 to Sept. 30, per month, 10 pounds; 667 rations; of the quartermaster or commissary of a post, from April 1 to Sept. 30, per month, 5 pounds; 333 rations; From Oct. 1 to Mar. 31, not exceeding double the above quantities. To guards—To the principal guard of each camp, per month, 12 pounds; 900 rations.

2. Lantern-candles: To stables—Such number of pounds as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

3. Salt: For public animals—For each animal, per week, 2 ounces; 3 rations; or, when in the opinion of the commanding officer so much is necessary, not exceeding, per month, 12 ounces; 19 rations.

4. Vinegar: For every 100 public horses or mules, for sanitary purposes—Such amount as the commanding officer may order as necessary, not exceeding, per week, 2 gallons, 200 rations.

5. Flour: For paste used in target practice—Such quantity as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

6. Matches: For lighting fires and lamps for which fuel and illuminating supplies are issued—Such quantities as the commanding officer may order as necessary.

The rations mentioned are the equivalents of the amounts previously named.—Ed.)

The issues are made on ration-returns (Form No. 61) signed by the officer in charge and issues ordered by the commanding officer, the latter determining what quantities within the limits above prescribed shall be issued. Adamantine candles, salt, vinegar and flour for the above purposes are entered on the ration returns and on the abstract of issues in terms of rations; lantern-candles in pounds; and matches in boxes. The returns and abstract show for what places the candles are intended, and the number of animals and periods for which salt and vinegar are drawn, giving the troop, battery, etc., to which they belong.

II. The duty of building, furnishing, and repairing permanent bake-ovens, and procuring field-ovens, is transferred to the Quartermaster's Department. All materials for building or repairing permanent ovens, and all field-ovens and field-oven outfits, will be transferred to that department. Matches in store in that department for issue under paragraph 1106 will be transferred to the Subsistence Department.

III. Form No. 44 of the Subsistence Department (Abstract of Extra Issues) and Form No. 62 (Consolidated Ration-Return) are abolished, and Form No. 43 (Abstract of Issues) is hereby amended to provide for the entry thereon of the issues of lantern-candles and matches; the issues of flour, salt, and vinegar, under A. R. 1397, as above amended, being entered in the columns for those articles already provided in that blank.

IV. By direction of the Secretary of War, the following paragraph is added to the Regulations:  
1015. Commanding officers of posts will, before forwarding charges for trial, personally investigate them, and will, by indorsement on the charges, certify that they have made such personal investigation, and state whether, in their opinion, the charges can be sustained.

By command of Major-General Schofield:  
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Acting Adjutant-General.

## Adjutant-General's Department.

Maj. Theodore Schwan will proceed to the following named posts and stations in the order named, and make the annual inspection required by pars. 954 and 955. A. R.: Fort Yates, N. Dak.; Fort Keogh, Camp Merritt, Fort Custer and the Nat. Cemetery at Custer Battlefield, Mont.; Fort Yellowstone, Wyo.; Fort Missoula, the new post of Fort Harrison, and Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and Forts Buford and Pembina, N. Dak. (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, D. D.)

## Medical Department.

1st Lieut. Deane C. Howard, Asst. Surg., Fort Snelling, Minn., will proceed without delay to Fort Sully, S. Dak., to enable Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., to take advantage of the leave granted him (S. O. 116, Aug. 20, D. D.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Robt. S. Woodson, Asst. Surg., July 24, is extended one month (S. O. Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Alfred E. Bradley, Asst. Surg., Fort Sully, S. Dak. (S. O. 113, Aug. 15, D. D.)

Leave for one month is granted Maj. L. M. Maus, Surg. (S. O. 85, Aug. 24, D. T.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when relieved from duty at St. Francis Bks., Fla., is granted Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. (S. O. Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Hosp. Stwd. Frank Klar is relieved from duty at Angel Island, and will report to the C. O. of Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 100, Aug. 20, D. C.)

The following changes in the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty as attending surgeon and examiner of recruits, H. Q. Dept. of Col., and will report at Fort Logan, Col., for duty. Maj. John D. Hall, Surg., upon the arrival of Maj. James C. Merrill, Surg., at Fort Sherman, Idaho, will be relieved from duty at that post and will report at Madison Barracks, N. Y., for duty, to relieve Maj. Daniel G. Caldwell, Surg., Maj. Caldwell, on being relieved by Major Hall, will report at St. Francis Barracks, Fla., for duty to relieve Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg., who, upon being relieved by Major Caldwell, will report at Key West Barracks, Fla., for duty (S. O. Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

Capt. William S. Sloane and Private Charles F. Hiniker, Co. H., 11th Inf., are transferred to the Hospital Corps as privates (S. O. Aug. 28, H. Q. A.)

## Pay Department.

Leave for one month is granted Maj. W. H. Hamner, Paymaster, to take effect upon completion of payment on muster for August. Upon expiration of the leave Major Hamner will report at these headquarters (S. O. 82, Aug. 20, D. T.)

The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops for the muster of Aug. 31, 1894: Lieut.-Col. George W. Candee, Chief Paymaster, at Fort Sheridan and the camps near Evanston, Ill.; Fort Thomas and Newport Barracks, Ky., and Columbus Barracks, O. M.; Maj. George W. Baird at the Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind., and Forts Wayne, Mackinac and Brady, Mich., and the troops temporarily absent on target ranges. Maj. Chas. McClure at Forts Supply, Reno and Elko, O. T., and any troops of said post that may be temporarily absent in the field, and the Cav. Recruiting Depot and St. Louis Powder Depot, Jefferson Barracks, Mo. (S. O. 91, Aug. 24, D. Mo.)

Leave for 10 days, to take effect about Sept. 17, is granted Maj. Charles McClure, Paymaster (S. O. 91, Aug. 24, D. Mo.)

## Engineer and Ordnance Departments.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Andrew H. Russell, Ord. Dept., May 18, is further extended to Nov. 1 (S. O. Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Rogers Birne, Ord. Dept., will proceed to Fort Sheridan, Ill., to examine certain ammunition (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. David A. Lyle, Ord. Dept., will make four visits during September from Philadelphia, Pa., to the works of the Penn Steel Casting Co., Chester, Pa., to inspect ordnance material (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

The following named officers are relieved from instruction in ordnance duty at the stations set opposite their respective names, to take effect on the dates hereinafter specified, and will then proceed to join the companies, troops or batteries to which they respectively belong:

1st Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, 1st Art., U. S. Proving Ground, Sandy Hook, N. J. (station New York city), Oct. 1.

2d Lieut. Alexander L. Duke, 10th Cav., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1.

2d Lieut. John M. Sigworth, 10th Inf., Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., Oct. 1.

1st Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 10th Cav., Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, Sept. 10.

2d Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 20th Inf., Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, Oct. 1.

2d Lieut. Wm. F. Clark, 7th Cav., Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, Oct. 1 (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

To fulfill the requirements of G. O. 34, c. s., H. Q. A., Maj. C. R. Barnett, Quartermaster, is hereby relieved from duty as Assistant to the Chief Q. M. of the Dept. He will continue in his duties as Post Quartermaster of Fort Columbus and Governor's Island (S. O. 186, Aug. 27, D. E.)

The resignation by Capt. John B. Bellinger, Asst. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of cavalry (5th Regiment), only, has been accepted, to take effect Aug. 25 (S. O. Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. John B. Bellinger, Asst. Q. M., recently appointed, will proceed from Washington to New York City and report to officer in charge of the General Depot of the Quartermaster's Department at that place for temporary duty in his office (S. O. Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ell L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Alde-de-Camp, will proceed from Chicago to Evanston, Ill., and return (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Mo.)

Par. 7, S. O. 191, Aug. 15, H. Q. A., is amended so as to grant leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Sept. 11, to 1st Lieut. Roger B. Bryan, 2d Cav. (S. O. Aug. 24, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Ell L. Huggins, 2d Cav., Alde-de-Camp, will proceed from Chicago to Evanston, Ill., and return (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Mo.)

## 3d Cavalry.—Col. Anson Mills.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. John T. Knight, Q. M., 3d Cav., June 9, is extended two months (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Joseph T. Dickman, 3d Cav., at Evanston, Ill., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Mo.)

1st Lieut. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., at Evanston, Ill., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan. (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Mo.)

## 4th Cavalry.—Col. Charles E. Compton.

2d Lieut. Jas. H. Reeves, 4th Cav., was ordered Aug. 20 to return to Fort Sherman for duty with G. C. M. (S. O. 132, Aug. 21, D. C.)

2d Lieuts. Wm. H. Hart and Gordon Voorhies, 4th Cav., will proceed to Fort Keogh, Mont., by Sept. 11, as competitors in the cavalry competition to be held at that post on Sept. 18 (S. O. 132, Aug. 21, D. C.)

## 5th Cavalry.—Col. James F. Wade.

Sergt. E. F. Banks, Troop E, 5th Cav., found guilty of using abusive language to his first Sergeant, has been mulcted \$10.

## 6th Cavalry.—Col. David S. Gordon.

Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, 6th Cav., will report to Supt. of Recruiting Service, N. Y. city, for temporary recruiting duty at Brooklyn, N. Y. (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. George S. Anderson, 6th Cav., is assigned to duty in charge of the construction and improvement of roads and bridges in the Yellowstone National Park. He will relieve Maj. William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

## 7th Cavalry.—Col. James W. Forsyth.

Leave for one month is granted to Lieut.-Col. Guy V. Henry, 7th Cav., to take effect at the expiration of his present leave on surgeon's certificate (S. O. 184, Aug. 24, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Hugh L. Scott, 7th Cav., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for the purpose of examining the condition of Indians in that State (S. O. 92, Aug. 26, D. Mo.)

## 8th Cavalry.—Col. Caleb H. Carlton.

The extension of leave, on account of sickness, granted Capt. John Guest, 8th Cav., June 27, is further extended two months on account of sickness (S. O. Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Sept. 1, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. Farrand Sayre, 8th Cav. (S. O. 115, Aug. 17, D. D.)

## 9th Cavalry.—Col. James Biddle.

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Sept. 1, is granted 2d Lieut. Julian R. Lindsey, 9th Cav. (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Leave for 15 days, to take effect on or about Aug. 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Frank S. Armstrong, 9th Cav., Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 82, Aug. 23, D. P.)

Capt. James W. Ford, Troop H, 9th Cav., was promoted Sergeant, and Lance-Corp. Spencer H. Thomas, H, appointed Corporal on Aug. 22.

Lieut.-Col. Henry W. Lawton, Insp.-Gen., at Los Angeles, Cal., will proceed to the Hdqrs. Dept. of Colo. and report to the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. for duty as Inspector-General therefor, to relieve Maj. Adam R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., who will join his regiment (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

## 10th Cavalry.—Col. John K. Mizner.

Leave for 20 days, from Sept. 10, is granted 1st Lieut. Malvern-Hill Barnum, 10th Cav.

## 1st Artillery.—Col. Loomis L. Langdon.

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. H. M. Andrews (S. O. 186, Aug. 27, D. E.)

Leave for ten days is granted 1st Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin (S. O. 184, Aug. 24, D. E.)

Sergt. Robt. A. Moody, Battery M, 1st Art., will proceed to Jersey City in charge of Private August Mues, same battery (Orders 97, Aug. 23, Fort Columbus).

Private Percy St. Clair Brown, Battery C, 1st Art., is detailed clerk in the Adjutant's Office at Fort Wadsworth (Orders 77, Aug. 26, Fort Wadsworth).

Leave for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Sawyer Blanchard, 1st Art. (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

Capt. A. H. Merrill, 1st Art., on recruiting service, will close his station at Pottsville, Pa., Sept. 7, and then rejoin at Fort Columbus (Orders 62, Aug. 29, 1st Art.)

1st Lieut. Thos. G. Patterson, 1st Art., will report to Col. Chas. H. Tompkins, A. Q. M. G., president of the Army Retiring Board at Governor's Island, N. Y. C., for examination by the board (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

## 2d Artillery.—Col. Richard Loder.

Leave for two months, on surgeon's cert., with permission to leave the Dept. of the East, is granted 2d Lieut. Otho W. B. Farr, 2d Art. (S. O. Aug. 27, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn is transferred from the 2d Artillery to the 4th Artillery, Bat. K (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Timothy Shea, Bat. C, 2d Art., is detailed overseer of laborers, vice Corp. W. Schmidel, relieved (Orders 86, Fort Adams, Aug. 27.)

So much of par. 1, S. O. 167, July 18, as requires 1st Lieut. Isaac N. Lewis, 2d Art., to report at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, for instruction at the U. S. Artillery School, is revoked, and 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art., is detailed for instruction at the school and will report accordingly Sept. 1 (S. O. Aug. 29, H. Q. A.)

## 3d Artillery.—Col. La Rhett L. Livingston.

Maj. Edw. B. Williston, 3d Art., Insp. of Art. of Dept., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, Ill. (S. O. 89, Aug. 20, D. M.)

Private Chas. Mayer, Bat. L, 3d Art., who died recently at Fort McPherson, Ga., was buried with military honors Aug. 27, in the National Cemetery at Marietta, Ga.

## 4th Artillery.—Col. Henry W. Closson.

The following transfers in the artillery arm are made:

2d Lieut. Morris K. Barron, from the 4th Artillery to the 2d Artillery, Bat. L; 2d Lieut. Clint C. Hearn, from the 2d Artillery to the 4th Artillery, Bat. K. Lieut.-Col. Barron will join his proper battery, and Lieutenant Hearn will report for duty Oct. 1, with Light Battery F, 4th Artillery, as attached thereto (S. O. Aug. 23, H. Q. A.)



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The British naval manoeuvres were not this year a brilliant success. They illustrate the story of the young man who explained that he joined the church on probation for six months, and that he behaved so well they let him off with three months. The Admiral of the Blue reduced the period of ten days designed for the manoeuvres to three days by the speedy discomfiture of his adversary. The two Blue Fleets were nearer to one another by at least a hundred miles than the Red Fleets, and the Admiral commanding the Red made the mistake of dividing his ships so that they were defeated in detail. Thus the Reds are reported to have lost because they did not know when to run away. In actual war, however, the Blues could not have attacked the first division of the Reds without taking some injury which would have diminished their ability to assault the second division. In this mimic war they were assumed to have retained their full strength for the second assault. The fleets were subjected to very heavy weather which tried the qualities of the ships. The new torpedo boats Havock and Hornet are reported to have demonstrated the seaworthiness of the class they represent.

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From the Institution of Naval Architects, London, we receive a pamphlet entitled "The Detachable Ram, or the Submarine Gun as a Substitute for the Ram," by Capt. W. H. Jaques (late U. S. Navy), Associate. It is the paper read at the thirty-fifth session of the Institution, March 15, 1894; Admiral the Rt. Hon. Sir John Dalrymple Hay, Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. Jaques' object was to present the results obtained in the recent experiment with the Ericsson-Jaques gun and Lassoe projectiles. Mr. Jaques claimed for the submarine gun a range of 600 ft. with accuracy good in the horizontal plane, and good for the vertical plane up to 200 feet, when the projectile showed a tendency to come to the surface. This tendency could be overcome up to 400 ft. by giving the projectile a trim of about 20 ins. at the head, and more exact construction would increase the accuracy and possibly the range of the projectile. The lecturer argued that the tendency of future wars will be to employ under-water attack by either the torpedo or the ram, and he favored the torpedo, as represented by the submarine gun. It occupies but little room and it can be readily fitted to vessels of almost any character. It is the simplest of all weapons, and if its range is less than that of the torpedo its velocity is enormously higher, and this is an advantage of the utmost importance. Striking with a speed of 281 ft. per second, 200 miles an hour, and weighing 1,800 lbs., it will have sufficient momentum to penetrate the unarmored hull of any ironclad in existence, leaving a charge of some 300 lbs. or more of gun-cotton imbedded in the double bottom, to which can be attached a time fuse so as to permit the attacking vessel to get out of range when at close quarters. The effect of a heavy explosion will be to start almost every rivet and seam within a radius of a hundred feet or more, not to speak of such other injuries to the vitals of the ship as bursting of steam connections, shifting of boiler saddles and derangement of propelling machinery. The reading of Mr. Jaques' paper was followed by an interesting discussion on the general subject of ramming and torpedoes, in which Sir Nathaniel Barnaby, W. H. White, Professor Elles, Capt. C. C. P. Fitzgerald, R. N.; Mr. Hall and Sir John Hay took part.

Capt. Rogers Birnie, of the Ordnance Department, who made an investigation of the recent shrapnel explosion at Fort Sheridan, has submitted his report to General Flagler. The report shows that Captain Birnie evidently reached the bottom of the trouble. As in the case of the Chicago accident, it was found that a defective plunger was the cause of the explosion. Captain Birnie closes his report by making a recommendation that all the old plungers in both shell and shrapnel be removed and that a design of another pattern be substituted. The recommendation in Captain Birnie's report met with the approval of General Flagler, and all shell and shrapnel are being removed in the various arsenals, where they will be supplied with the new plunger now being turned out at Frankfort Arsenal. The new plunger is of brass, with the firing-pin in the center. The brass prevents any motion of the pin until struck. It was found that the trouble in the shell and shrapnel was that the firing-pin moved easily in the lead and was liable to explode if the ammunition were kept any length of time. The caisson carriages have also been the subject of an investigation, with the result that changes are now being made in them whereby the ammunition will be prevented from jolting. With the precautions taken ordnance officers do not expect a repetition of the explosions which recently occurred in Chicago and at Fort Sheridan. Major-General Miles, commanding the Department of the Missouri, has submitted plans and drawings for a style of new caisson to the Ordnance Department of the Army. The Department is now looking over the plans, with a view to their adoption. General Miles says, and with truth, that the caisson at present in use is a century behind the times, and that the Ordnance Department should do all in its power to have it discarded. Officers who have seen his plans all say that the caisson they are intended for would be a vast improvement over the present style of carriage.

## ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## IMPROVEMENT IN THE ARMY.

We are glad to record this week the fact that the Secretary of War has authorized a large increase in the enlisted force of each company of infantry and heavy artillery and of the light batteries. This was made possible by the recruiting order which was recently issued. The abolition of recruiting stations gave the army about fifteen hundred men for other duty, and Secretary Lamont has been quick to take advantage of this fact. The Secretary, ever since he took hold of the reins of the War Department, has been desirous of bringing the quota in each company up to the highest figure possible. He saw the advantage to be gained by the abolition of the recruiting station, and after discussing it with Major-General Schofield and other officers of the army, directed the issuance of the order in relation to this matter. Under the order the companies of infantry and heavy artillery will be increased to sixty-four men each, and the light batteries to seventy-five men each. The enlisted strength of the artillery regiments will, therefore, be 795 and the Infantry 517. The order on this subject is as follows: "Under the reorganization of the recruiting service, releasing men from the depots, the Secretary of War has authorized the increase of the companies of infantry and heavy artillery to sixty-four men, and the light battery to seventy-five men, making the enlisted strength of the artillery regiments 795 and the Infantry regiments 517." Steps have also been taken by the Department to increase the enlisted force of military bands. An amendment to the regulations was made relating to this matter during the past week, which appears in army orders. Officers of the army will undoubtedly be glad to learn of the issuance of the above orders. It has been a matter of very sincere regret that the strength of the various companies and bands has been below the maximum allowed by law, and the steps taken to bring it up to the standard will be very pleasing news. In our judgment, this should have been done long ago, but it was only possible when the recruiting stations were abolished.

A striking illustration of the marked improvement in the general character of the enlisted men of the army appears in reports recently received at the War Department from a number of regimental commanders. With a view to ascertaining something about the prospects for keeping in service enlisted men whose terms are about to expire, the War Department recently sent a circular to all of the regimental commanders, requesting a statement as to the number of soldiers whose period of enlistment would expire during the next six months, and what percentage of them had expressed an intention to re-enlist. At the present time only fifteen of the forty regimental commanders have responded. All of these show a remarkably uniform result and such that the Department is led to expect similar returns from the remaining regiments. Much to the surprise of the Department, over ninety per cent of those whose term will expire have expressed an intention to re-enlist. This, in the opinion of War Department officials, is the best possible evidence of the spirit of contentment which prevails in the ranks of the army to-day. There has been such a marked improvement in the morale of the rank and file of the army, during the past six months, that the authorities are almost at a loss to account for the changed condition of affairs, and the coming reports of departmental commanders, inspectors and others, will devote a great deal of space to explaining the various causes which have led up to the improvement. It is conceded on all sides that the army is not only getting a better class of recruits to-day than at any time within its history, but that those who have been in the service for one term or more are better contented with their lot. In the opinion of many, the hard times prevailing during last year have resulted in a great many good men going into the service who have hitherto found more lucrative means of employment in civil life. The inducements offered in the way of commissions has been another means of

adding intelligent young men to the ranks of the army and stimulating those who had previously enlisted to remain in the service. Young men of excellent families and splendid education are enlisting in the army almost daily, their sole object being to obtain commissions. The War Department directs the attention of many of these young men, who apply through their influential friends, for enlistment, to the remote prospects of their obtaining the coveted prize, yet the martial spirit is so strong in the majority of cases that it is rarely possible to discourage them. The Department, however, considers itself the gainer, for although it is not likely to have more than half a dozen appointments to the commissioned force from the ranks during a year, the desirable position of first sergeant is open to the worthy and intelligent, and the result will be that these important non-commissioned grades will continue to be filled by bright young men of the highest qualifications.

Another gratifying condition of affairs is the large number of American citizens included in the enlisted force. An estimate made up at the War Department, a short time ago, shows that more than 75 per cent of our army are Americans. A few years ago it was just the other way.

## THE CLOSING OF CONGRESS.

Congress, in its closing hours, did nothing to add to the summary of the legislation for the Army and Navy which was printed in the Journal last week. Two bills were introduced, however, that will be read with interest by the Service. One of these was a bill introduced in the House by Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, entitled "A Bill to Reorganize and Increase the Efficiency of the Navy of the United States." The other was the bill introduced in the Senate by Senator Manderson by request for Senator Sherman, to consolidate the five regiments of artillery of the Army with the Marine Corps of the Navy into a corps of Marine Artillery, and to organize a field artillery of the Army.

The bill introduced by Mr. Catchings to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Navy is made up of the line features of the joint commission personnel bill, except that it omits the feature of selection from the grade of captain to rear admiral, and also omits the equalization of pay clause. It also includes the provisions of the commission bill relating to the enlisted men of the Navy. This bill, it is understood, has the approval of many of the line officers on duty in Washington, particularly of the younger officers, and it is believed that it was introduced at their request and will be the bill for the passage of which the line officers generally will work. It is understood that it has the approval of some of the members of the joint commission who were instrumental in preventing the reporting of the commission bill to Congress before the adjournment.

The Marine Artillery bill provides for the consolidation of the present Artillery regiments with the Marine Corps to form a corps of Marine Artillery to have charge of coast defenses, after the order of a similar organization in France. The new corps is to be under the Navy Department and is to be commanded by a Major-General. The officers in each grade of the two separate services are to take rank in the new corps in their respective grades according to the dates of their commissions. The bill also provides for an increase in the enlisted strength of the Navy to compensate for the withdrawal of the marines from ships, and for the organization of one regiment of horse artillery and one regiment of mounted artillery. The reorganization of the infantry on a twelve-company footing is also provided for. This bill does not meet with the approval of the artillery officers of the Army, but it is understood to be highly favored by some of the officers of the Marine Corps. We give the text of the bill elsewhere.

When the Senate adjourned its executive calendar had been cleared of every Army and Navy nomination made during the session, with the single exception of the nomination of 1st Lieutenant Joshua H. Cobbs to be a captain by brevet under the act of Feb. 27, 1890. This officer declined the brevet. All the other nominations made by the President during the session relating to the Army and Navy and Marine Corps were confirmed without a hitch.

The repairs to all vessels in commission will be completed about Nov. 1, and a general reorganization of the squadrons of the United States may be looked for about that date. There will be a great reduction in the force on the North Atlantic Station, and before the Department is through with this fleet it will probably be down to half its present figures. There are at present ten serviceable ships on this station, the San Francisco, New York, Columbia, Cincinnati, Raleigh, Montgomery, Atlanta, Detroit, Machias and Castine. Of these the New York, Raleigh, Detroit, Montgomery, Atlanta, Machias and Castine are now undergoing or are to undergo repairs. The European squadron will surely be increased by the addition of the San Fran-

cisco and possibly by the Columbia and one of the new ships, the Raleigh or Cincinnati. The Chicago will remain on the European Station until next spring, when she will return home for new boilers and for general repairs. The Machias and Castine will go to Asia, and there is a possibility that the Detroit will be sent to South America, where with the Newark, Yantic and perhaps another vessel a squadron will be formed which will be fully able to protect American interests in that quarter. If the vessels spoken of are detached from the North Atlantic squadron. Act. Rear Admiral Meade's command will only consist of the New York, either the Raleigh or Cincinnati, the Montgomery and the Atlanta. The Bering Sea fleet will be soon through with its work, and there will be a number of vessels in the Pacific for the Navy Department to dispose of. The Concord and Petrel are now on their way to the Asiatic station. The Yorktown, Adams, Mohican, Alert and Ranger will probably return to the west coast of the United States, where with the Philadelphia they will compose Admiral Beardslee's squadron unless some other disposition is made of them. The Bennington may go to Asia when the repairs she is undergoing are completed. The Marion will be the last vessel which the Department can supply with a crew, unless Congress should come to the Navy's relief at the next session. The Boston and Olympia will remain tied up to their docks. The Marion is expected to go to the South Sea Islands. There is a possibility that the old hulk Monocacy may be ordered home and her crew be used for either the Boston or Olympia. This is a question, however, which the Department will decide later.

It is very seldom in our service that a soldier strikes his superior officer, but it is still more rare that a commissioned officer strikes his superior. The recent occurrence, therefore, at Camp Abraham Lincoln, near Chicago, when 1st Lieut. Blanton C. Welsh, an officer of twelve years' service, struck his colonel, Robert E. A. Crofton, in the face, has caused unusual excitement throughout the service. Various reports of the occurrence have appeared, but the following is deemed to be correct: At 9 a. m., Aug. 27, Colonel Crofton was engaged in performing duties devolving upon him as commander of the regiment in connection with the change of guard mount. Officers were crowded about him receiving their orders and formed quite a group near his tent. Lieutenant Welsh suddenly approached Colonel Crofton and addressed him in a low tone. The two walked some distance apart from the others, still conversing in low tones. Suddenly the Lieutenant was seen to strike his superior officer a blow in the face with his fist. It was a powerful blow and Colonel Crofton seemed dazed by it, and was seen to stagger, but he quickly recovered, and, with blood spurting from his nose, ordered Lieutenant Welsh under arrest, and then retired to his tent. Welsh was confined under guard in the hospital tent between the artillery and the infantry camp. A report of the occurrence was sent to General Miles. It being known that while serving in the Dakotas several years ago Lieutenant Welsh had a severe attack of sunstroke and that he has suffered intermittently from the effects of it ever since, and that erratic conduct had been noticed of late, General Miles ordered an examination by a board of medical officers, who after a careful inquiry expressed the opinion that Lieutenant Welsh was temporarily insane when he struck Colonel Crofton. Of course his relief from military duty and the surveillance of a medical officer has followed. There are various rumors as to the cause of the assault, some ascribing its origin to the Maney-Hedberg affair, as Lieutenant Welsh was a champion of Hedberg and had criticised Colonel Crofton for his apparent leanings toward Maney. But a mere difference of opinion with a superior officer, however serious it might be, is insufficient to account for such an occurrence as this.

The following order appears as the preface to the last revision of the "Regulations for the Army of the United States":

War Department, Feb. 9, 1889.  
The President of the United States directs that the following Regulations for the Army be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed. Nothing contrary to the tenor of these Regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatsoever.

WM. C. ENDICOTT, Secretary of War.

Various modifications of these Regulations have been made since their issue, in General Orders, but so far as we recall the only one relating to Sunday observance is the modification of A. R. 950, which reads: "Captains will inspect their companies every Sunday morning." In General Orders 70 of 1891 this was changed to read: "Captains will make a complete inspection of their companies under arms every Saturday morning."

The camp at Evanston, Ill., will be broken up on Monday next, Sept. 3. All the cavalry will return to Fort Sheridan and the infantry to the several posts where they belong.

## THE NAVY.

HILARY A. HERBERT, *Secretary of the Navy.*  
WILLIAM MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

PACIFIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ASIASTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral C. C. Carpenter. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan.

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Acting Rear-Admiral R. W. Meade.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear-Admiral Henry Erben. Address care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England. Acting Rear-Admiral Kirkland ordered to assume command per steamer of Aug. 22 from Cape Town.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Silas W. Terry in temporary command. Send mail for the Yantic and for U. S. S. Newark, "Care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London."

BERING SEA FLEET.—Comdr. Charles E. Clark. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

## VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station to which the vessel belongs.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. E. Clark (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

ATLANTA, 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.)  
At New York. Under orders to proceed to Navy Yard, Norfolk.

ALBATROSS, Lieut.-Comdr. F. J. Drake (b. s. f.)  
Fish commission vessel. Cruising in Bering Sea.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. W. A. Morgan (b. s. f.)  
Bering Sea.

BALTIMORE, 10 Guns, Capt. B. F. Day (a. s.)  
Flagship. At Chemulpo, Corea.

BANCROFT, Lieut.-Comdr. R. R. Ingersoll.  
Practice cruiser. Cruising in Chesapeake Bay. At Annapolis, Aug. 30. Address Annapolis, Md.

BUNNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. M. Thomas (p. s.)  
At Mare Island. Address mail to Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

CHARLESTON, 8 Guns, Capt. George W. Coffin (p. s.)  
Sailed from Mare Island Aug. 26 for Yokohama, Japan, via Hawaii, where it is expected she will coal.

CHICAGO, 14 Guns, Capt. A. T. Mahan (e. s.)  
Flagship. At Southampton, England, Aug. 20.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass.  
At Navy Yard, New York.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. George W. Sumner (n. a. s.)  
Coaling at Port Limon, Costa Rica, Aug. 25. Address Bluefields, Nicaragua, via New Orleans.

CONCORD, 6 Guns, Comdr. C. F. Goodrich (a. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. F. W. Dickey.  
Receiving-ship. Newport, R. I.

CUSHING, Lieut. F. F. Fletcher.  
Torpedo-boat. Address Newport, R. I. At Newport.

DALE, Comdr. E. S. Houston.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.

DOLPHIN, 2 Guns, Lieut. B. H. Buckingham.  
Despatch boat. Left Newport, R. I., Aug. 30 for Boston, Mass. Cruising with Secretary of the Navy on board.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. John S. Newell (unassigned).  
At Norfolk, Va.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. J. F. Merry.  
Training-ship of Massachusetts. On her annual cruise. The address of the vessel is care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. Louis Kingsley.  
Training-ship. On her annual cruise. Arrived Southampton Aug. 23. Address mail until Sept. 7 to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, and after that to Newport, R. I.

FERN, Lieut.-Comdr. J. N. Hemphill.  
Despatch-boat. At New York.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson.  
Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.  
Receiving-ship. Mare Island.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns.  
At Navy Yard, New York. To be placed in commission Sept. 18. Will be ordered to proceed to the Asiatic station, via Suez Canal, on Oct. 1. Comdr. Edwin S. Houston ordered to command.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles O'Neill (n. a. s.)  
At Bluefields, Nicaragua.

MILANTONOMOH, 4 Guns, Capt. T. F. Kane (n. a. s.)  
Arrived New London Aug. 27. Address mail to Newport, R. I.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. R. M. Berry.  
Detroit, Mich. Address mail to Amherstburg, Ontario.

MINNESOTA, 19 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard.  
Receiving-ship for boys. At dock foot of west 50th street, New York City. P. O. Station G, New York.

MOHICAN, 10 Guns, Comdr. J. J. Brice (b. s. f.)  
In Bering Sea.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. R. E. Impey (a. s.)  
Left Nagasaki, Japan, Aug. 29 for Chemulpo, Corea.

MONONGAHELA, Comdr. C. M. Chester.  
Practice ship. Naval Academy. At Annapolis.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. Louis Kempf (p. s.)  
Arrived at Port Townsend, Wash., Aug. 26. Address mail to Port Townsend, Wash. To be used by California Naval Militia in September.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis.  
At Hampton Roads. Will proceed to Yorktown, Va., for target practice.

NEWARK, 12 Guns, Capt. S. W. Terry (s. a. s.)  
Flagship. At Cape Town.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. R. D. Evans (n. a. s.)  
Flagship. In dry dock at Navy Yard, New York.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. H. Emory (a. s.)  
En route to Asiatic station from Bering Sea.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.)  
Flagship. At Navy Yard, Mare Island, will be placed in dry dock.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell (special duty).

At Sitka, Alaska. Lt.-Comdr. A. R. Couden ordered to command.

PORTSMOUTH, 12 Guns, Comdr. John McGowan.

Training-ship. Left Cherbourg for Gibraltar Aug. 27. Will visit Madeira, arriving at Newport, R. I., about Oct. 30. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. Merrill Miller (unassigned).  
At Norfolk, Va.

RANGER, 4 Guns, Comdr. E. Longnecker (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea.

RICHMOND, Capt. George H. Wadleigh.  
Receiving-ship. League Island, Pa.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. W. L. Field.

Public marine school, New York. Cruising in Long Island Sound. Will be at her berth foot East 28th street, New York City, shortly.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. P. H. Cooper (n. a. s.)  
At New York Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

SARATOGA, Comdr. Edward T. Strong.

Nautical school-ship of Pennsylvania. Reported by cable at Barcelona, Aug. 20.

THE TIGER, 2 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (special duty).  
At Mare Island, Cal.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey.

Receiving-ship at New York Navy Yard.

VESUVIUS, 3 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Harry Knox.

At New York. Will probably be made into a torpedo-boat.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz.

Receiving-ship. Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut.-Comdr. Seth M. Ackley (s. a. s.)  
At Montevideo, Uruguay.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger (b. s. f.)  
Cruising in Bering Sea. Will probably receive orders to Asiatic station.

## Various Naval Items.

The Ericsson arrived at New London Aug. 31 en route from Dubuque, Iowa, to Long Island Sound, where she will have her speed trial. It is expected she will make 25 knots.

The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, at its recent meeting in New York City, made an allowance of \$400 for the trial of the Gordon spring return gun carriage.

The Banfford and Monongahela, the two practice ships, returned to Annapolis on Thursday, Aug. 23, after their summer's cruise. Everybody is well and delighted with the cruise.

Rear Admiral Joseph G. Skerrett, retired; Rear Admiral Walker and Captain Barker, lately relieved from command of Asiatic and Pacific stations and the cruiser Philadelphia, reached Washington Aug. 31.

The order for the issuance of the Krag-Jorgensen rifle to the 2d and 4th regiments of infantry, was sent to the Springfield Armory on Wednesday last. The order can be immediately obeyed, as there is a large quantity of the arms on hand ready for shipment.

Lieut. Stuart, of the Ordnance Department, has been ordered to the Dupont Powder Works, where he will experiment with powders manufactured by this firm. He has been directed to thoroughly investigate the results obtained from the smokeless powder turned out at this place.

According to the daily papers the pranks of cadets at the Military Academy have taken an unusually rough character this week. Bombs made of gas pipe have been exploded three times in camp, and the usual furlough hop was forbidden. A fire in the ice house at Gallow's Hollow and another in Fort Clinton are also attributed to the restless cadets, and several changes have been made among officers of the cadet corps.

The United States cruiser Chicago was visited by the Prince of Wales, at Cowes, on Saturday. While the yards were being manned in honor of the visitors an apprentice named Charles Hill, of New York, fell to the deck, sustaining injuries that subsequently terminated fatally. The Prince, on hearing of the death of the unfortunate seaman, at once sent a message of condolence to Captain Mahan. A further account of the occurrence appears under our heading of recent deaths.

The cruiser Columbia ran down to Port Limon on Saturday last and Captain Sumner promptly cabled the Department of the condition of affairs at Bluefields. After reporting that fifteen prisoners had been taken by the Nicaraguan authorities, two of whom were Americans, Captain Sumner requested the Navy Department to send him a quantity of lubricating oil. In accordance with his request, the Department directed the shipment of 1,400 gallons of oil to Bluefields via New Orleans.

The Naval Constructor at the Norfolk Navy Yard has advised the Navy Department that on putting the battleship Texas in dry dock at Norfolk yesterday, it was found that the blades of her propellers were seriously bent, one perhaps due to contact with the passing schooner which was drawn under her stern during the dock trial of the vessel a month ago, and the other, it is supposed, by striking at the entrance of the dock. A board will be appointed to place the responsibility for the accidents. The damages can be repaired in a few days.

A newspaper despatch from Greenport, Long Island, states that while a launch from the U. S. S. Cincinnati was going from Gardiner's Bay to Greenport, L. I., on Aug. 29 two of her boiler tubes burst. The fireman was badly injured about the face by fragments of the tubes. The launch was tossed about for more than three hours, and on one or two occasions nearly capsized. The injured fireman, with the assistance of two of the crew, fixed the tubes. Temporary repairs to the tubes were made in port, and after taking aboard a cargo of provisions, the boat started on its return.

The Hydrographic Office is in receipt of an ocean current report that was thrown overboard from the British S. S. Maine, Capt. Boquet, Oct. 12, 1891, in N. Lat. 48.40, W. Lon. 21.34—a position on the transatlantic steamer route about 450 miles southwest from the coast of Ireland. It was found by Mr. Robert Gray off Man-grove Cove, on the eastern side of Great Inagua Island, Bahamas, May 8, 1894. In this interval of 31 months the bottle containing this report most likely skirted the coast of Europe and Africa, and then crossed the Atlantic west in the Equatorial current, drifting about 5,000 miles.

The new torpedo boat Ericsson arrived at New York Aug. 30 after an inland journey of some 3,600 miles from Dubuque, Iowa, where she was constructed. From Dubuque, Iowa, the Ericsson sailed down the Mississippi River to the Gulf, touching at Pensacola; thence to Key West, Fla., and up the coast by the open sea to New York, and continued on her way to New London, near which place she will have her speed trial—it is expected about Sept. 5. Superintendent Hopkins, of the Iowa Iron Works, was on board the Ericsson, and will remain there until after the official trial, as will also Lieut. N. R. Usher, U. S. N., who will have command of the craft if she is accepted by the Government. The Ericsson, he reports, worked splendidly during the trip from New Orleans. The Navy Department is engaged in preparing instructions for the trial of this torpedo-boat, which is to take place over a 24-knot course in Long Island Sound just as soon as she has been thoroughly cleaned and put in shape, upon her arrival at New London. A portion

of the Inspection Board will conduct the trial. The boat will be run for two consecutive hours, and for every knot over 24 knots she makes on her speed trial she will earn \$20,000 for her builders. Her torpedoes and fittings are not on board, but weights will be added to bring her to a proper displacement of 120 tons.

The Navy Department has received no confirmation of the report that the Marblehead had arrived at Port Limon. There can be no reason for her going to that place and leaving Bluefields unprotected by an American man of war, unless it was for the purpose of cabling the Department. The vessel obtained coal from a steamer which the Department sent to Corn Island from Mobile. The Marblehead coal on the lee side of the island, the water there being perfectly smooth. This was done before the departure of the Columbia for Port Limon. The Columbia, it is believed, is waiting for cable instructions from the Navy Department before returning to Bluefields.

News of the operations of the Bering Sea fleet has been received at the Treasury Department through a personal letter from Captain Hooper, commanding the revenue steamer Rush, to Captain Shepard, Chief of the Revenue Marine Division. The letter is dated St. Paul, Seal Islands, Aug. 6. The Rush arrived there on Aug. 3, three days from Unalaska, with Assistant Secretary Hamlin, of the Treasury Department, on board. The disposition of the naval fleet at the date of writing was as follows: Flagship Mohican at Unalaska, Alert at St. George, Albatross at St. Matthew's Island and the Concord, Yorktown, Petrel, Adams and Corwin at St. Paul. Captain Hooper says there were plenty of sealers in the sea, armed with spears, and that the conditions were favorable for a good catch. Sealing with spears became lawful on the 1st inst. Affairs on the Seal Islands are reported quiet. Captain Hooper says that Assistant Secretary Hamlin is making a thorough investigation of everything in the Alaska territory—seals, salmon, mining and the condition of the Indians. The cruise of the Rush will continue to Sand Point, Kodiak and Sitka, after which she will return immediately to Port Townsend.

A circular will be issued by the Navy Department in the course of a few days in which will be incorporated the amendment to the revised statutes in relation to the appointment of cadets to the Naval Academy. This amendment was enacted in the last Navy appropriation bill and prevents the Secretary of the Navy from making appointments from any district other than that in which the vacancy exists. In former years, by the forgetfulness of representatives, a Secretary would have sometimes as many as a dozen appointments to dispose of. The circular sets forth that the Secretary of the Navy shall, as soon after the 5th of March of each year as possible, notify in writing each member and delegate of the House of Representatives of any vacancy that may exist in his district. The nomination of a candidate to fill such vacancy shall be made upon the recommendation of a member or delegate, if such recommendation is made by the 1st day of July of each year. But if it is not made by that time the Secretary of the Navy shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of an actual resident of the district in which the vacancy exists, who shall have been at least for two years immediately preceding the date of his appointment an actual and bona fide resident of the district.

## SPECIAL CIRCULAR, NO. 16.

Navy Department, Washington, Aug. 28, 1894. An Act of Congress approved June 28, 1894, provides "That the first Monday of September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as Labor's Holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday to all intents and purposes, in the same manner as Christmas, the first day of January, the 22d day of February, the 39th day of May and the fourth day of July are now made by law public holidays."

In pursuance of the above Act of Congress, the Navy Department, the Bureaus and offices connected therewith, and the various Navy Yards and Naval Stations will be closed on Labor Day, Monday, Sept. 3, 1894, and the employees allowed to be absent on that day without loss of pay.

F. M. RAMSAY, Acting Secretary of the Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

AUG. 24.—Lieut.-Comdr. A. R. Couden detached from Ordnance Bureau Aug. 28 and ordered to command of the Pinta. Lieut.-Comdr. W. T. Burwell detached from command of the Pinta and ordered home.

Lieut. J. A. Norris to the Naval Academy Sept. 1.

AUG. 25.—Ensign A. H. Scales detached from the Hydrographic Office at Savannah, Ga., and ordered to the Machias Sept. 18.

Ensign George Mallison detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the Machias Sept. 18.

Ensign E. T. Pollock detached from the New York and ordered to the Machias Sept. 18.

Asst. Surgs. C. D. Brownell and Robert Boyd ordered to examination for promotion.

AUG. 27.—Lieut. R. F. Nicholson to the Thetis.

AUG. 28.—Lieut. J. C. Gillmore from the Vesuvius to the Machias.

Lieut. J. H. Rohrbacher from the Homestead Steel Works, Homestead, Pa., to the Machias Sept. 18.

Lieut. D. L. Wilson to the Monterey.

AUG. 30.—Ch. Engr. H. H. Cline and Carpenter S. H. Ma-  
lohon placed on the retired list.

Asst. Surg. M. R. Pigott ordered to examination for promotion.

Passed Asst. Engr. Leo D. Miner ordered to duty at the Naval Academy Sept. 15.

## Confirmations.

AUG. 24.—W. E. Edmonson, a resident of North Carolina, to be a chaplain in the Navy (subject to the physical examination required by law).

Renewed efforts are being made in Germany this year to introduce a fish ration for the army. The experiment is being tried in the regiment of Guards. Similar attempts have failed hitherto in consequence of the difficulties of transport, but technical arrangements have been made by which it is hoped that the supply of fresh fish can be kept up and sent to long distances inland even in the hottest weather. If these prove to be successful, on one or two days a week most regiments will have the benefit of a fish meal. This, it is hoped, will be a popular as well as an economical measure.

A curious fact was noted at the Texel armor trials, in which it was found that steel projectiles fired against a Harveyized Vickers plate broke up when the striking velocity was more than 1,600 foot-seconds, whilst with lower velocities the projectiles held together, and penetrated more deeply than in the St. Chamond untreated steel plates.

A very interesting and unique little paper appears in the September "Arena." It is "An Astrological Forecast of the Administration of President Cleveland," by Julius Erickson. It was made at the moment of Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, March 4, 1893, and a copy of it was deposited with the Librarian of Congress at the time as an historical record. In the light of recent and current events this strange document should be read with curiosity and interest in Washington, if nowhere else. It predicted a bad time for the Cleveland administration and disappointment for Cleveland.

## MOSQUITOES ON PARADE.

The mosquitoes have been especially harassing of late on Long Island, and the newspapers have had their little jokes at the expense of the soldiers of the Engineer Battalion at Willets Point, who would seem, from the accounts, to have had a hard time of it. A recent dress parade is thus described: The men suffered for a time with no demonstration beyond a subdued "cussing," which was unnoticed in the hum of the insects as they buckled to their work. But human endurance has its limits, and when an officer's head was turned toward Colonel King for a moment a dozen hands smote a dozen noses and shot back into position so quickly that the astonished man was at a loss to account for the momentary disorder. He wondered only for a moment, for his own nose supported a line of lancers that were forging busily, and he could only wag his head slowly and still set an example of steadiness for the rank and file.

The front rank in every company was a spectacle which only the gravest of subalterns could view without visible merriment. The rear rank men could use a cuff or a rifle barrel once in a while to dislodge the hundred or more hungry insects which browsed on its expanse of countenance, but the front rank couldn't move a muscle except when the word was given, and as yet there is nothing in the manual like "Repel mosquitoes!" or "Scratch noses!" necessary as such commands are at Willets Point. This recalls the lines by Rudyard Kipling:

"What are the men a-cussin' at?" said Files-on-Parade.  
"Mosquitoes, man; mosquitoes man!" the Big Front Rank Man said.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## ITEMS FROM VANCOUVER.

Major Johnston, retired, is able to be about again, after a three weeks' siege in the hospital with rheumatism, and is receiving congratulations from many friends.

Major Dodge, Pay Department, spent a few days of his twenty-day leave among friends in the city.

Major McCauley, Q. M. Dept., went for a few days' pleasure trip to Alaska, but he was only a Captain then. Many are the warm and friendly congratulations he is now receiving from friends and acquaintances upon his promotion.

Major Burk's many friends hope to see him detailed as Instructor to the National Guard of Washington, on the staff of Governor McGraw.

The Oregon National Guard will not hold a regular encampment this year.

A good piece of work in the Order of Good Templars, through the efforts of Lieutenant Kimball, has been done amongst the soldiers at Vancouver Barracks. The garrison lodge now numbers over 80 soldiers and 16 ladies. Does it pay? Is not this example worthy of emulation throughout the Army? Let this start a temperance wave at once and cause at every post true and loyal total abstainers to organize lodges, and it would not take long for an example started at the lowest in rank and file to rise and glow in warmth and affection, until an order emanates from the highest authority here in our Army, as in Canada, prohibiting exclusive use and sale of intoxicating liquors throughout the Army.

W. A. K.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT SNELLING, MINN.

Aug. 27, 1894.

Wednesday evening an exceedingly jolly hop was given by the boys and girls of the post, and notwithstanding the heat, the young people danced with as much enthusiasm as if it was mid-winter. A large number of guests attended from both Minneapolis and St. Paul.

Mrs. F. W. Roe returned Monday from a visit at Madison Lake, Minn.

Mrs. F. P. Avery entertained at a "chocolate" in honor of her guest, Miss Lulu Bische. The guests were Misses Frances Mason, Julia Gerlach, Mamie Williams, Minnie Hobart, Besse Hannan, Lydia Hobart and Besse Williams.

Capt. Charles Hobart has returned from Camp Douglas, Wis., where he has been inspecting the National Guard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## PORTLAND, ORE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

For several weeks we were occupied with Coxeyites and solving their problem, as it applied locally, until finally the regulars were unexpectedly "called out," while the militia held themselves in painful but determined readiness and slept only on their arms—because of our Governor being a man who says, "Not by my power nor my might against them of the Coxeyites, but my spirit for them" hence, the boys of the O. N. G. were left in paralytic inactivity or relegated to "innocuous desuetude." Again grievances came from other unexpected sources and indeed "grim visaged war began to show his wrinkled front" and the city was filled with wars and rumors of wars, until at last the mighty "strike" was fully on. Troops were hurried hither and thither. Campaigns were hastily planned and orders were executed "strictly in it." The militia were again held in readiness—had they been called into active service I believe they would have to man performed as effective service as the regulars, because of their superior organization and excellent *esprit de corps* and discipline, having one of the best disciplinarians and tacticians of the regulars as instructor, and a commanding officer who is a veteran in the service himself, and thoroughly in touch and sympathy with officers and men. All true and loyal hearts beat with love for the flag and the sleeping spirit and ardor once aroused in defense of home and native land was again awakened with life and energy. Patriots, soldiers, sailors, and volunteers sent to headquarters notification that in an emergency call again upon them. "Gray-haired veterans," old war horses, voiced in words trumpet-tongued and silver-toned, America and her flag. Speeches full of good, sound sense and logic were made. Of all the speeches made, that of Col. Thomas M. Anderson, 14th Inf., delivered at Vancouver, Wash., on July 4 last, deserves to be remembered as an inspiration. I am thinking no doubt it aided greatly to whip into citizenship some who owed allegiance to foreign powers. Let us have more patriotic speeches like Colonel A.'s All honor to such a man, so good a soldier, so true and loyal a patriot and American. Personal feelings of differences sink into insignificance, are dispelled as trifles, never to be recalled, in the warm light and invigoration of his patriotic utterances.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## FORT MONROE, VIRGINIA.

Aug. 28, 1894.

Lieut. Edward Davis, 3d Artillery, Post Adjutant, returned home from New York on the 23d inst., where he had been attending a meeting of the Board on Range Finders.

The U. S. S. Bancroft anchored in Hampton Roads Aug. 23, 8 p. m. Sailors from the U. S. S. Montgomery played a game of baseball with a nine composed of citizens residing on the reservation and from the neighboring village of Phœbus, the game resulting in a score of 11 to 6 in favor of the sailors. The Montgomery sailed to-day for Yorktown, where it is expected that she will have practice with her battery of heavy guns.

Maj. Marcus P. Miller, 5th Artillery, who has been on duty with the militia of the State of Massachusetts since July 4 last, returned home on the 24th inst.

1st Lieut. John T. French, 4th Artillery, was at the post on the 25th inst. on a short visit.

Mrs. Phythian, wife of Capt. B. L. Phythian, superintendent of the Naval Academy, with her two daughters and Miss Gould, of Annapolis, arrived on a visit Aug. 18.

Capt. and Mrs. J. W. Pullman returned from Washington last Saturday morning, accompanied by Mrs. Pullman's father, Judge Pet., who will spend several days at the post.

Lieut. W. B. Hubbard, 3d Artillery, one of the new class of student officers, arrived from Atlanta, Ga., with his family on

the 18th inst. He has taken temporarily the quarters recently occupied by Lieutenant Hamilton, 5th Artillery.

Lieut. C. D. Parkhurst, 4th Artillery, has arrived at the post. Lieutenant Parkhurst has been detailed to take a one-year's post-graduate course in electricity at the Artillery School.

Speaker Crisp and his son arrived at the post on a visit on the 18th inst., returning to Washington Sunday evening.

Lieut. D. W. Ketcham, 2d Artillery, who was almost fatally injured last June, while bathing, has so far recovered as to be able to be wheeled about the post in an invalid chair. The doctors entertain strong hopes of his ultimate recovery. He is expecting a sick leave for six months.

The command is still being exercised in the new marching manœuvres for heavy artillery, and as the drill progresses, it is seen that it is complete and will answer the purposes of the artillery much better than did the infantry drill regulations which contained so much that was not necessary for an artillery soldier to learn. The new drill will make a long step in separating the artillery soldier from infantry duties.

The time draws near when we must bid adieu to the class of 1894, and welcome the class of 1895, and the old adage that we are soon to make new friends and forget the old ones will be brought into life again.

MEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## WEST POINT.

Camp Cullum was struck at 11 a. m. Aug. 29. At 10:45 the first drum was sounded. Cadets made a hasty farewell to friends at the visitors' seats, and assembled for the final reviews. The three taps were given at intervals of five minutes—10:50, 10:55 and 11. At the last tap the tents fell amid loud cheers. This brings the summer to an end as far as cadets are concerned. There will be an interval of several days before studies begin, however, and during this time all classes will enjoy more or less leisure. A hop was given on Wednesday evening. The furlough class arrived at noon Tuesday, the greater number reaching the post by the day boat. At the chapel a halt was made, and a photograph secured of the class in dilapidated civilian attire. At 2 p. m. the furloughmen having exchanged "clips" for uniform marched with the corps to the mess hall for dinner. The ball on Tuesday evening was well attended, but was not crowded, as is usually the case. The rumor that the occurrence of the dance was somewhat doubtful may have had some effect upon the attendance. Among the young ladies dancing were the following: The Misses Davie, of Brooklyn; Palmer, of Wilkes-Barre; Gifford, of Yonkers; Fitch and Wright, of Pittsburg; Strickland, Happersett, Craig, Augustus, of New Orleans; Creden, of Boston; Dunn, of Philadelphia; Kelly, of New York; Cleary, of Washington; Hartnett, of St. Louis; Snow, Raymond, North, Dandy, Webster, McCready, of Saugatuck; Todd, and Bonner, of New York; Bagley, Knight, Mercur, Sellman, Summit and Buel, Lieutenant D. W. Kilburn, Hawkins, Johnston, Ely, Gardner, recent graduates; Lieutenant and Mrs. Koester, L. S. Adams, U. S. S. New York, and D. F. Sellers, U. S. S. New York, were among others present.

Captain Sprung has returned from his European trip, and has resumed his duties.

Lieutenant and Mrs. Wilcox and Miss Craig, who have spent the summer abroad, have also returned. Miss Craig is a guest of Mrs. L. D. Smith. The September candidates reported on Aug. 28. The fourth class will not be re-examined physically.

The lawn in front of Lieutenant Braden's quarters presented an animated picture on two successive afternoons last week. On Wednesday Mrs. Braden entertained a number of the members of the third class and the young ladies of the post and on Thursday Mrs. John Kelly gave a birthday fete for her daughter. The guests at the latter entertainment were members of the first and third classes of cadets, and the young ladies visitors at the post.

Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, paid a brief visit to the Point last Sunday, accompanied by his secretary, Father Connolly. The reverend gentleman was entertained at dinner at the hotel by Mrs. John Kelly. The other guests present were: Rev. Father O'Keefe, of Highland Falls; Colonel and Mrs. Mills, Major Torney, Lieuts. and Mesdames Braden and Allen; Lieuts. Allaire, Weigel and Richardson, of West Point, and the Misses Augustin, of New Orleans; Cleary, of Washington, and Kelly, of New York, daughter of the hostess. The Misses Cleary are nieces of Mrs. Kelly.

The following candidates for admission reported Aug. 28, 1894: Herbert Edmond Bradley, Minnesota; Harold Hammond, Illinois; James Conway LeBlanc (alternate), Mississippi; Aurelius A. Lyon, Louisiana; James Arthur McNamee, California; Reuben Alfonso Meyers, New York; Victor Michael Seiter, Illinois; Ira Clinton Welborn, Mississippi.

The following military cadets have been appointed: Hubert A. Dodge, Detroit (1st Dist.), Mich.; Frank M. Langdon (alternate), Detroit (1st Dist.), Mich.; Llewellyn W. Oliver, Escanaba (2d Dist.), Mich.; Michael Luey, 136 Maxwell St., Chicago (2d Dist.), Ill.; James E. Bowman, Jacksboro (5th Dist.), S. C.; Frederick Lewis, Contings (1st Dist.), W. Va.; George Horner (alternate), Dayton (1st Dist.), W. Va.; John J. Staunton, Bayonne (8th Dist.), N. J.

The following are the officers and non-commissioned officers of the cadet battalion, Aug. 24, 1894: Captains—Cadets Ames, Bigelow, White and Herron; Lieutenant and Adjutant—Cadet M. F. Smith; Lieutenant and Quartermaster—Cadet Gurney; Lieutenants—Cadets Bugge, Sout, Pritchard, Burgess, McGrew, Knowlton, H. E. Smith, Hawkins, Watson, T. W. Darrah, Stanley and L. H. Lewis; Sergeant-major—Cadet Heilberg; Quartermaster-Sergeant—Cadet Grubbs; 1st Sergeants—Cadets Lott, King, Summerlin and Hoffman; Sergeants—Cadets Kochersperger, Callan, Stacy, Newell, Hood, A. M. Miller, Russell, Jackson, F. W. Lewis, Shelton, Burt, McNeil, Tschappat, E. R. Stuart, Saltzman and Dallam; Corporals—Cadets Cheney, Pope, Oakes, Bowley, W. L. Reed, W. D. Connor, Raymond, Moore, Conley, Longan, Hanna, Dorey, Sarratt, Morgan, C. D. Roberts, Wolf, Barlow, T. A. Roberts, McCormack and P. A. Murphy.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. T. T.—Chief musicians, chief trumpeters and principal musicians are of the same grade. See par. 8, Army Regulations. There is no rank in the U. S. Army equivalent to the rank of Marshal in the French army.

A. B. S. asks if Reed's abridgment of the old artillery tactics is still published, and where? Answer.—We believe the abridgment is still published. Address H. T. Reed, 78 State St., Chicago, Ill.

M. V. B.—Where can I get a book containing the regulation bugle calls for the U. S. Navy? Answer.—You will find it in the Infantry Drill Regulations, published by the Army and Navy Journal, Price, 30c, bound in bristol board, and 75c. bound in leather.

T. R. P. asks if there is any provision made for a uniform for the President as Commander-in-Chief or for the Governor of the state. Answer.—We know of no such provision. The President and the Governor are civilians, and their positions as Commanders-in-Chief are simply in recognition of the principle that the civil is always superior to the military authority.

NAVY asks: Can a man in the U. S. Navy draw his pension while living in a foreign country? Answer.—Yes.

R. H. M. asks when there will be vacancies at West Point in any of the Chicago districts; also whether the two Congressmen-at-Large have the right of appointment, and if so, whether they have exercised it? Answer.—The Congressmen-at-Large have the right of appointment and have exercised it. The 1st District will be vacant in 1897, the 2d in 1898, and the 3d in 1899.

BOSTON.—Are paymasters appointed in the Revenue Marine Service? Answer.—No. What is the pay of pay clerk in the Navy? Answer.—\$1,000 per annum. Where must application be made for appointment? Answer.—Apply to the paymaster who has just been assigned to ship.

G. H. S.—When will there be a vacancy for appointment to West Point in Phelps county, Mo.? Answer.—In 1896. In Otoe county, Neb.? Answer.—In 1898. How long a residence in a Congressional District is necessary to be eligible for appointment to West Point. Answer.—He must be a legal resident of the district.

S. F.—The marines were first established in England in 1664, when a corps was formed to supply trained sailors for

the fleet. The merchant navy at that time was not large enough to supply the King's ships, and the impressed men were in general unruly. A certain number of marines were therefore placed in each ship to keep the crew in order.

S. C. T.—Chaplain Geo. W. Simpson, U. S. Army, prepared such a pamphlet as you desire about a year and a half ago, being a "Manual for U. S. Army Chaplains."

R.—The following 1st Lieutenants of Infantry have been promoted to Captain since the Army Register of 1894 was issued: C. Howland, 4th Inf.; R. R. Stevens, 6th Inf. (A. Q. M.); E. E. Hardin, 7th Inf.; R. H. Wilson, 8th Inf.; R. J. C. Irvine, 11th Inf.; M. F. James, 13th Inf.; J. H. Gunnin, 14th Inf. (since retired); W. P. Goodwin, 14th Inf.; W. A. Kimball, 14th Inf. (since retired); W. B. Reynolds, 14th Inf.; F. F. Eastman, 14th Inf.; W. T. Wood, 18th Inf.; W. P. Evans, 19th Inf.; F. D. Sharp, 20th Inf., and J. J. Crittenden, 22d Inf.

OLD SOLDIER.—If you state how you got crippled and hurt we will tell you whether or not you are entitled to a pension.

P. O. BOX 980.—The Drill Regulations in par. 91 refer to "the Firing Regulations for Small Arms," while the interpretations by Lieutenant French refer, on page 8, paragraphs 85 and 90, to Blunt's "Firing Regulations." Kindly inform me whether they are the same or separate authorities, and where I can obtain them. Also where I can get the whistle signals. Answer.—The references in question refer to Blunt's "Small Arms Practice," which can be procured from Chase, Scribner's Sons, N. Y. city. The whistle signals you will find in Reed's "Military Science and Tactics," Messrs. Ridgobock, 141 Grand street, New York, keep the latter.

H. G. asks: Can the officer of the day order a sentry on post to give up his piece to him, and is the sentry required to obey? Answer.—Yes, but the circumstances must warrant the order. Par. 208 of the Guard Manual says: "A sentinel will not quit his piece except on an explicit order from some person from whom he lawfully receives orders while on post; under no circumstances will he yield it to any other person." Par. 326 says: "Unless necessity therefore exists, no person will require a sentinel to quit his piece, even to allow it to be inspected."

## REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE

2d Lieut. P. H. Breton is detached from the Seward and placed on waiting orders.

The resignation of 2d Asst. Engr. Thomas B. Brown has been received.

2d Lieut. H. M. Broadbent is ordered to the Seward.

Leaves of absence were granted to Revenue Cutter officers during the past week as follows: 1st Lieut. J. B. Butt, 30 days; Capt. Robert M. Clark, 30 days; 2d Lieut. R. O. Crisp, 30 days; Ch. Engr. George C. De Reamer, 12 days' extension; Ch. Engr. A. L. Harrison, 30 days' extension; 3d Lieut. A. R. Hassan, six days' extension; 1st Asst. Engr. F. E. Owen, 30 days; Capt. J. H. Rogers, 30 days; Ch. Engr. S. T. Taylor, 30 days; 3d Lieut. S. B. Winrat, 30 days.

The Revenue bark Chase arrived at New Bedford, Mass., on Aug. 30.

Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins has been ordered to Coatesville, Pa., to inspect at the works of the Lukens Iron & Steel Co., at that place, the steel plates for the hull of the Guthrie. He will be assisted in this duty by 2d Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister.

The official trial of the new Revenue cutter Calumet, now under construction at Buffalo, will take place about Sept. 10. The board, which will conduct the trial, is composed of Capt. George W. Moore, superintendent of Construction; Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins, 1st Lieut. John Dennett and Ch. Engr. Daniel C. Chester.

2d Asst. Engr. C. A. McAllister has returned to duty in the office of the Engr.-in-Chief of the Revenue Cutter Service. He has been in Coatesville, Pa., inspecting steel plates for the new hulls of the Revenue cutter Guthrie, which are being manufactured by the Lukens Steel Co., of that place.

1st Asst. Engr. H. C. Whitworth, U. S. Revenue Cutter Service, has been designated to assist Engr.-in-Chief John W. Collins in superintending the work on the steam machinery of the Guthrie.

In the Revenue Cutter orders issued during the past week appears the name of 2d Asst. Engr. Thomas B. Brown, whose resignation had been accepted by Secretary Carlisle. About a year or so ago Mr. Brown was court-martialed for drunkenness. The findings of the court involved dismissal, but in view of extenuating circumstances the Secretary reinstated him in the service as a 2d Asst. Engr., and placed him at the foot of the 1st. Secretary Foster at the same time required Mr. Brown to place his resignation in the hands of the Department, it to be accepted should occasion require, and then assigned him to duty in the South, and his commanding officer was instructed to keep him under strict surveillance. Mr. Brown some weeks ago was found to have again transgressed the regulations of the service and his resignation was therefore accepted. This is the first time in many years that an officer in the Engineer Corps of the Revenue Cutter Service has been court-martialed and his resignation accepted as a result of it.

Advices from Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 23, announce that a new vessel for the Revenue Service 90 feet in length, named Calumet, will be turned out of David Bell's shipyards within three weeks, ready for service on the lakes. The new vessel, it is said, will be used chiefly in Chicago harbor, and will be the speediest craft in the port.

## CORPS OF MARINE ARTILLERY

The following bill, S. 2324, was introduced by Mr. Mansfield, Aug. 26 (by request for Mr. Sherman) and referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs:

Be it enacted, etc. That the five regiments of artillery of the Army and the Marine Corps of the Navy be, and the same hereby are, consolidated into a single corps under the Navy Department, officers of the respective grades taking rank in the consolidation in each grade according to dates of commissions, said corps to be officially designated as the Marine Artillery of the United States, and which shall be charged with the defense of, and with the supervision of the main and auxiliary artillery seacoast defenses, their establishment, design, armament and equipment of all kinds, under such regulations as the President may from time to time prescribe: Provided, That 14 of the present batteries of artillery in the Army having the most distinguished records for service as horse, or mounted field batteries, shall be by the President designated for the field artillery of the Army, to be organized as hereinbefore provided.

Sec. 2. That upon the consolidation hereinbefore provided for, all original vacancies created by the provisions of this act, except as specially provided for hereinbefore, shall first be filled in general from the officers of the artillery and the Marine Corps by promotion from the next lower grade by seniority according to length of service as a commissioned officer, subject to the present law governing promotion and retirement in the Army; then the President, after said general promotion has been made, shall select and assign as the officers of the marine artillery those officers of the two branches of the service so consolidated whose professional qualification, records, and examinations for their whole period of military service show to be best fitted for a scientific seacoast artillery service, and the President shall then assign the remainder of the officers to the regiments of the field artillery of the Army, but the number so assigned shall not be in excess of the number necessary to fill the various grades in the same, except that four additional second lieutenants may be assigned to each regiment: Provided further, That vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the marine artillery shall be filled by the appointment of graduates from the Naval Academy each year to the extent necessary to fill the vacancies created in the year immediately preceding the date of the graduation of the class, and said cadets graduating highest in the class, to a number sufficient to fill the vacancies in the Navy, and said corps in the year so designated shall have the privilege of choosing, according to graduation class standing, to which branch of the service they shall be assigned.

Sec. 3. That the marine artillery shall consist of one major,

general commanding, two brigadier-generals, the present staff of the Marine Corps, with the following changes and additions which are hereby enacted: Two colonels, inspector-generals, to be extra colonels, the seniors on the list in the line; the present adjutant and inspector to be adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, with, in his department, one deputy adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and three assistant adjutant-generals with the rank of major, the officers of the adjutant-general's department to be in the regular line of promotion; the present paymaster to be chief paymaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with, in his department, one paymaster with the rank of major, and four assistant pay masters with the rank of captain; the present quartermaster to be chief quartermaster with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with, in his department, two quartermasters with the rank of major, and six assistant quartermasters with the rank of captain; that there shall be added to the present staff one chief commissary of subsistence with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; one commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, and six assistant commissaries of subsistence with the rank of captain; one medical director with the rank of colonel; one deputy medical director with the rank of lieutenant-colonel; six surgeons with the rank of major; 12 assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant; Provided, That except as hereinbefore provided for, all promotions to the original vacancies in the various staff departments of the marine artillery created by the provisions of this act shall first be filled after the general promotions hereinbefore have been made by the promotion by seniority of those now therein, and by selection from the same grade of the line: Provided further, That the vacancies in the medical department of said staff shall first be filled by the President by selection from the next lower grade, respectively, and the promotion of 60 per centum as nearly as may from the medical department of the Army, and the remainder from the medical department of the Navy of the officers necessary to complete the medical department of the marine artillery, and as vacancies in said department shall occur in the future they shall be filled as now provided by law for the medical department of the Army. The line of the marine artillery shall be comprised of a general staff, consisting of the general officers, the inspector-generals, and the officers of the adjutant-general's department as hereinbefore provided for, and of 6 colonels, 12 lieutenant-colonels, 24 majors, 7 staff captains, 66 captains, 18 staff 1st lieutenants, 66 first and 66 second lieutenants, 25 sergeant-majors, 25 quartermaster-sergeants, 1 chief and 14 principal musicians, 30 hospital stewards, 7 chief trumpeters, the present Marine band, and 66 batteries of marine artillery.

Sec. 4. That promotion in the line and in the several staff departments of the marine artillery, respectively, except as hereinbefore provided for, shall be from the next lower grade by seniority according to length of service as a commissioned officer, but in no case shall any officer who has lost rank by the action of an examining board or by transfer by virtue of this Act regain any rank so lost, but that any officer who has been reinstated by virtue of an Act of Congress with original status of rank shall, for the purpose of this section only, be deemed to have been continuously in the service; It being the intent of this section to prevent the retirement for age of those officers of long and faithful service but with low rank in the consolidated corps after such service as compared with others, which would otherwise result in their retirement in the grades of captain, major and lieutenant-colonel: Provided, That when any lieutenant of the marine artillery has served 14 years' continuous service as a lieutenant, he shall be promoted to the rank of captain, such promotion creating a vacancy in the grade of 1st lieutenant, which shall be filled by the promotion of a 2d lieutenant, but such promotions shall not authorize any appointment to fill any vacancy when such appointment would increase the whole number of officers in said corps or in any department thereof beyond the number herein fixed by law; nor shall any officer be so promoted before officers of the same grade who rank him in the corps: Provided further, That all officers of the marine artillery below the grade of colonel shall be subject to the present law of the Army governing examinations and retirements, but that officers now in the Marine Corps, when they may so elect, shall be examined by their seniors who are also now in said corps, and that the limiting age for retirement shall be the same as now fixed by law for the Navy, but no officer of the marine artillery shall be so retired before receiving the promotion provided for under the provisions of this Act.

Sec. 5. That each battery of the marine artillery shall consist of one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, officers hereinbefore provided for, one 1st sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two musicians, two artificers and 54 privates, to be classed as privates now in the Corps of Engineers of the Army: Provided, That the President, when he may deem it necessary, may add to the above battery organization one 2d Lieutenant, and not to exceed eight sergeants, eight corporals, one armorer, three machinists, three electricians and 116 privates classed as hereinbefore provided for: Provided further, That the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the marine artillery shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of like grade in the Corps of Engineers in the Army, and that the pay and allowances of chief and principal musicians and chief trumpeters shall be the same as now fixed by law in the Army; that the pay and allowances of armorers, machinists, electricians and hospital stewards, shall be the same as now fixed by law for hospital stewards in the Army.

Sec. 6. That in lieu of the Marine Corps hereinbefore transferred to the marine artillery, the enlisted strength of the Navy shall be increased by 2,500 men, to be classified as the President may direct; that the enlisted strength of the Army shall remain the same as now fixed by law, and in lieu of the 46 batteries of artillery, their officers, and enlisted men of the Army hereinbefore transferred to the marine artillery, the infantry of the Army shall be given a 12-company three-battalion organization such as Congress may authorize.

Sec. 7. That the field artillery of the Army shall consist of one horse and one mounted field-artillery regiment. The regiment of horse artillery shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one saddler-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, two color-sergeants, two privates (clerks), and two battalions. The adjutant and quartermaster for the regiments of field artillery shall be extra captains, selected from the captains of their respective regiments. A battalion

of horse artillery shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one battalion adjutant, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one corporal (standard-bearer), two trumpeters, one private (clerk), and three horse batteries. All of the battalion adjutants of the field artillery shall be extra 1st lieutenants, selected from the 1st lieutenants of their respective battalions. A battery of horse artillery shall consist of one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one sergeant, one stable and veterinary sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, one saddler-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, two color-sergeants, two privates (clerks), and two battalions. A battalion of mounted field artillery shall consist of one lieutenant-colonel, one major, one battalion adjutant, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one corporal (standard-bearer), two trumpeters, one private (clerk), and four mounted batteries. A battery of mounted artillery shall consist of one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one stable and veterinary sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, three artificers, two trumpeters, one guidon, one wagoner, 26 drivers, 45 cannoneers, and 132 horses: Provided, That the President, when he may deem it necessary, may add to the above battery organization one 2d lieutenant, three corporals, two artificers, 27 drivers, 50 cannoneers, and 74 horses: Provided further, That the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the regiments of field artillery of the Army shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of like grades in the cavalry of the Army.

Sec. 8. That the regiment of mounted field artillery shall consist of one colonel, one adjutant, one quartermaster, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one corporal (standard-bearer), two trumpeters, one private (clerk), and four mounted batteries. A battery of mounted artillery shall consist of one captain, one 1st and one 2d lieutenant, one 1st sergeant, one stable and veterinary sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, six sergeants, six corporals, three artificers, two trumpeters, one guidon, one wagoner, 26 drivers, 45 cannoneers, and 70 horses: Provided, That the President, when he may deem it necessary, may add to the above battery organization one 2d lieutenant, three corporals, two artificers, 27 drivers, 50 cannoneers, and 74 horses: Provided further, That the pay and allowances of the officers and enlisted men of the regiments of field artillery of the Army shall be the same as now fixed by law for those of like grades in the cavalry of the Army.

Sec. 9. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### Massachusetts.

The Second Corps of Cadets, M. V. M., Lieut.-Col. John W. Hart, encamped at Centennial Grove, Essex, Aug. 6-11. This organization consists of four companies, A, B and C, from Salem, and D from Lowell.

The "present for duty" reached its maximum on Aug. 10, when the morning report showed a strength of 130 officers and men.

Early in the week considerable attention was given to rifle practice, but this was abandoned afterwards, the range being pronounced unsafe.

The camp was clean, discipline and military courtesy good and the men neat and soldierly.

The little command was reviewed on Aug. 11 by Gov. Greenhalge, who was attended by Adjt.-Gen. Dalton, Brevet Col. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A.; Col. William H. Bunting, A. D. C., and Col. Charles Kenny, A. Q. M. G. In the "march past" in quick time alignments and distances were well preserved and salutes were well timed and gracefully rendered. This was followed by a passage in "double time," with proper cadence, good points and distances. The "turns" in double time called forth deserved applause from the spectators.

Capt. James B. Dewson, of New York's famous "Seventh," who is the donor of the "Dewson medal" for excellence in marksmanship, was in camp the entire week, as were Adjt.-Gen. Dalton and Col. Marcus P. Miller, U. S. A., detailed by the War Department to visit the camps of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. Among the other visitors during the week were Capt. John G. B. Adams, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic; Col. Charles L. Dodge, Eighth Inf., M. V. M., and many officers of the militia.

The First Regiment of Infantry, Col. Thomas R. Mathews, camped at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Aug. 13-18. The regiment consists of A, C, D, G, K and L companies, of Boston; B, Cambridge; E, New Bedford; F, Taunton; H, Chelsea; I, Brockton and M, of Fall River, and has upon its rolls an aggregate of 793 officers and enlisted men. This is a full enrollment, the maximum strength allowed by the statutes of 1883. Of this full enrollment there were present for duty an aggregate of 763 officers and men, being 96.22 per cent., the highest ever attained in Massachusetts by any regiment in the militia.

The daily drill routine was as follows: One battalion occupied the garrison parade in drill in close order, another worked on the heavy guns, while the third was taken on a barge to Lovell's Island, near by, and drilled in movements in extended order. In connection with the heavy artillery drill, B company rendered valuable service in signaling.

The regimental rifle match took place at Lovell's Island on the 14th, under the direction of Lieut. J. B. Paine, I. R. P. Col. Geo. F. Hall, Inspector General of Small Arms Practice, was on the range. The company teams of seven men each, firing ten shots at 200 yards, recorded scores as follows: B, 277; I, 273; E, 268; A, 267; C, 264; M, 256; F, 253; L, 246; A, 238; K, 229; D, 213; G, 183.

Appended are the mean average at artillery drill in reference to the targets. While K company "smashed" the target, E company received the best average on account of the grouping of its shots.

Co. E. ....	59.2	Co. G. ....	100.5
" C. ....	64.59	" H. ....	119.3
" I. ....	70.16	" K. ....	126.6
" L. ....	77.72	" M. ....	138.2
" B. ....	78.92	" D. ....	184.4
" A. ....	85.5	" F. ....	324.9

The regiment was reviewed Aug. 16 by Governor Greenhalge, who, at the ceremony, was attended by Adjutant-General Dalton, Col. James Lowell Carter, Assistant Inspector General; Brevet Col. Marcus P. Miller, Major Fifth U. S. Art., and Major William Sinclair, Second U. S. Art., commandant at Fort Warren. The attendance of spectators was very large. Notwithstanding the cramped space of the garrison parade, the review was highly successful. Uniforms were clean, brasses bright, and the men remarkably steady. The companies were equalized, parading splendid fronts of 20 files and marched with the swinging step for which the regiment is noted. As a rule the salutes were graceful and well timed. Lights were promptly extinguished at "taps" and the camp at all times was well policed.

During the week at the fort the regiment, by its soldierly bearing, splendid discipline, military courtesy and attention to duty, received the warmest praise from the Army officers and other military visitors.

The regiment broke camp after breakfast on the 18th, and on leaving the fort gave a marching salute to Major Sinclair. On its parade in Boston, upon its return, the regiment was accorded great applause by the business men, who lined the streets. The command in its great strength was compelled to adapt its formation to the width of the streets, marching in column of companies of 29 files, platoons and "fours," according to circumstances.

Among the military visitors during the week were Brevet Major-Gen. Orlando B. Willcox, U. S. A.; Capt. John Drumm, 10th Inf., U. S. A.; Capt. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Barrington K. West, Sixth Cav., U. S. A., and Lieutenant Sawyer, First Art., U. S. A.; Brig.-Gen. B. F. Bridges, First Brigade, M. V. M.; Surgeon-General Cook, N. H. N. G.; Col. Henry Parsons, Sixth Inf., M. V. M.; Col. Charles L. Dodge, Eighth Inf., M. V. M.; Col. Fred B. Bogan, Ninth Inf., M. V. M.; Maj. L. N. Duchesney and staff, First Art., M. V. M.; Capt. John W. Weeks, Naval Brigade, M. V. M.; Col. William Leverett Chase, who was accompanied by Col. G. F. Henderson, of the York and Lancashire Regiment, of England, and many officers of the State Militia.

The tour of duty was the most brilliant in the history of the regiment.

CHEVALIER.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### Connecticut.

The feeling against the few who misrepresented the brigade at Camp Bradley has become intense. In general there was less drinking than usual but the cases of excess were so conspicuous—chiefly among officers—that the criticism by newspapers is general and indiscriminate. That the newspapers as a whole are seeking merely sensationalism is evidenced by the fact that few of them have given any attention to the sounding disavowal of excess being voiced by the officers and men. A circular reading as follows is being very generally signed:

"We, the undersigned members of the Connecticut National Guard, regret more deeply than can outsiders that there were any instances of too great social indulgences at Camp Bradley; we likewise bitterly deplore and condemn an inclination on the part of certain critics to judge the whole by the few and we take this opportunity to declare that we will uphold and defend the fair name of the Connecticut National Guard as an organization for mainly training, pledging ourselves to put no stumbling block in the way of the weak, and particularly to discourage the habit of treating among officers and men."

The sentiment is gaining ground that the officers who made the disgusting exhibitions of themselves should be disciplined without fear or favor, so that the Guard may not suffer longer, and the mouths of carpers be stopped. There were instances in that camp where a sentinel who sat down on post after having paced his beat four hours, was thrown into the guard-house, while the officers to whom reference is made above were not even rebuked though seen at brigade headquarters.

It was published authoritatively that the officers had agreed to resign, but they say they have now reconsidered and may not. Rank and file are of the opinion that the salvation of the C. N. G. must be worked out speedily.

The criticism about the expense of the encampment is accepted, but not as applying to the soldiers themselves. Little would be heard if such large sums were not lavished on civil-military staff officers of high rank.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

### Georgia and Tennessee.

The team of riflemen to compete at Sea Girt, N. J., will leave for that place on Aug. 29. The team consists of 1st Sergt. J. C. Postell, captain; Sergt. A. S. Fishberg, Privates Thomas Hunter, F. C. Wilson, C. S. Richmond, J. T. Shuptrine and J. G. Nelson, all of Troop A, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers, with headquarters at Savannah; Capt. Geo. T. Vann, Co. C, and Private Jas. Burkett, Co. D, 1st Batt. Infantry, Georgia Volunteers; headquarters at Savannah; Capt. A. J. Twiggs and Private T. C. Thomas, of Troop A, 1st Batt. Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers; headquarters at Augusta; and Corp. R. F. Jones, of Troop B, 1st Regiment Cavalry, Georgia Volunteers. The cavalry have always taken the lead on the range in this State, and as the team consists of ten "yellow legs" and two "dough boys," all good men with the rifle or carbine, they are bound to make a good record. Sergeant Postell is also making arrangements to shoot against a team from the Florida State troops, after his team returns from Sea Girt. On a recent trip to "Lookout Mountain," near Chattanooga, Tenn., your correspondent saw in camp, on the highest point of this historic mountain, a detachment of Battery A,

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1st Regiment Artillery, Tennessee National Guard, consisting of two officers and 25 men, arrive with one 3-inch M. L. R. and one short Gatling gun, carbines and sabres. They were in camp for target practice, the tour to last ten days. Capt. Granville Sevier was in command, and seemed to have his men well in hand.

#### NEW JERSEY RIFLE MEETING.

The matches of the New Jersey State Rifle Association to be held at Sea Girt, N. J., from Sept. 3 to 8, are exciting a great deal of interest among military men and others, and one of the most successful meetings yet held is anticipated. Additional interest will be lent the meeting from the fact that New York has entered a team to compete for the Hilton and Interstate trophies. In this connection we give below the winners of these competitions since they were first inaugurated, together with the score, which will be found of interest at this time.

#### HILTON TROPHY MATCH.

		Score			
Date match.	By whom won.	200	500	600	Aggregate.
Sept. 19, 1878.	New York	345	370	329	1,044
" 18, 1879.	New York	343	375	352	1,043
" 15, 1880.	Div. of Missouri	342	364	317	1,023
" 15, 1881.	New York	314	326	271	911
" 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	230	351	305	986
" 28, 1883.	Michigan	342	384	340	1,066
" 12, 1884.	Div. Atlantic	344	351	323	1,018
" 21, 1885.	Div. Atlantic	343	343	311	997
" 18, 1886.	Massachusetts	348	361	335	1,044
" 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	362	382	352	1,066
" 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	359	375	346	1,080
" 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	364	361	332	1,067
" 13, 1890.	Dist. of Columbia	327	351	339	1,017
" 5, 1891.	New York	325	392	338	1,065
" 10, 1892.	Pennsylvania	356	370	339	1,056
Aug. 18, 1893.	Dist. of Columbia	364	365	329	1,058

#### INTERSTATE MATCH.

		Score			
Date match.	By whom won.	200	500	Aggregate.	
Sept. 30, 1875.	New York	446	418	864	
" 20, 1876.	Connecticut	443	386	829	
" 12, 1877.	California	499	496	995	
" 19, 1878.	New York	483	491	974	
" 18, 1879.	New York	401	519	1,010	
" 15, 1880.	New Jersey	471	488	959	
" 15, 1881.	New York	442	479	921	
" 16, 1882.	Pennsylvania	484	505	989	
" 28, 1883.	Michigan	518	527	1,013	
" 12, 1884.	Pennsylvania	496	518	1,045	
" 21, 1885.	Pennsylvania	493	529	1,024	
" 18, 1886.	Massachusetts	503	511	1,014	
" 16, 1887.	Massachusetts	519	528	1,047	
" 15, 1888.	Massachusetts	505	540	1,045	
" 14, 1889.	Massachusetts	482	504	986	
" 13, 1890.	New York	490	536	1,026	
" 5, 1891.	Pennsylvania	515	536	1,051	
Aug. 18, 1893.	Dist. of Columbia	509	518	1,027	

The full programme of the coming rifle meet at Sea Girt appeared in the Army and Navy Journal of July 7, page 792. The matches for Hilton and Interstate trophies will be shot on Tuesday, Sept. 4. Riflemen are always accorded a hearty welcome at Sea Girt, and every effort is made to insure a pleasant meeting.

#### The Naval Militia.

ILLINOIS.—The Adjutant-General, on Aug. 23, confirmed the election of Dwight Wiman as Lieutenant; William A. Olerof as Lieutenant (Junior grade); Hiriam Martin as ensign, and Lewis M. Davis as ensign 3d Division; and Harry Wickham as ensign of the 2d Division, Second Battalion, Illinois Naval Militia.

CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the "Pacific American" gives the following of the services of Co. D of the Naval Battalion, in the recent strike at San Francisco: "Co. D was called out at the unseasonable hour of 11:30 p. m. Saturday, July 12, the hour of all the week when most city young men are away from their homes in search of pleasure. A large percentage was out of the city enjoying a breath of country fresh air, from Saturday noon until Monday morning. By the expensive use of telephone, telegraph and livery teams, a company of 65 men fully equipped, were in Camp 'West Oakland' early Sunday morning, each officer and bluejacket fired with an earnest determination to do promptly and uncomplainingly any and all duties assigned to them. This company, with its full number of commissioned and petty officers on hand, and its numbers increased to 72 by the arrival of its members who had been out of town, soon made an enviable reputation at headquarters for prompt and efficient service. The work of the first week was extremely arduous, owing to the great number of 'train details' sent out all over the State, leaving few men in camp for sentry duty. One day the alarm of the 'long roll' rang out over the camp, and every man in camp hurried on his accoutrements, grasped his arms, and led by their impatient officer sped away at the double to the rescue of a long train that had been captured by the strikers. One company happened at that instant to be in line drilling, and at the first sound of the 'long roll' were off. Co. D fell in and were a very close second. The strikers were here given a taste of the metal of the Guard that went very far in discouraging any further violence in that locality. They were driven pell-mell up the side streets, and 21 prisoners taken. After 16 days' hard service Co. D returned to its armory, without having had a single man in the guardhouse, having

done its whole duty to the satisfaction of Brigade and Regimental Headquarters, and earned the commendation of its own battalion and company officers. A valuable experience has been gained, and but one circumstance has occurred to mar its good effect, and that is the un-American, unpatriotic and unbusinesslike course adopted by some of our merchants in discharging their employees absent on duty with the N. G. C."

RHODE ISLAND.—The two companies of the Naval Reserve Torpedo companies of Rhode Island which are stationed at Newport and Bristol, R. I., will go on board the U. S. S. Miantonomoh, Capt. T. F. Kane, on Monday, Sept. 17, at Newport for five days' duty. The companies will go on board each morning and return to shore each night, the Quartermaster General furnishing transportation by a steamer. Each man is paid \$1.50 per day and allowed \$1 for subsistence, which they furnish, and each officer is paid according to grade at regular U. S. pay for officers. The Governor will visit ship one day during the tour of duty.

#### Various.

A resignation that has been received with much regret is that of Maj. W. H. A. Cochran, Inspector of the 2d Brigade, N. Y. Major Cochran was an exceptionally bright and progressive officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Downs, of the 71st N. Y., directs that command to parade at the armory on the evening of Sept. 6 for drill in the evolutions of the regiment.

The battalions of the 12th N. Y. had a very successful preliminary inspection at the armory during the past week. The men have been issued the Merriam packs and the same Co. C will hold an election for second Lieutenant next week, the candidate being Sergt. M. Stewart.

Captain Geo. W. Mooney, of Co. C, 8th Battalion, recently commissioned Inspector of Rifle Practice in that command, has declined the same, for the reason, it is understood, that the office carries with it only the rank of Lieutenant, instead of captain, as in the case of a regimental command. Captain Mooney supposed he would be allowed to retain his present rank with original date of commission. It is unlikely he will be returned back to his company, and as he refuses the office of Inspector of Rifle Practice, there seems nothing to do but for the captain to resign.

Captain Healy, of Co. I, 69th N. Y., has sent an official letter to Major Duffy denying in positive terms a reported interview which appeared in the "Evening Sun," of Aug. 18, wherein the Captain was quoted as criticising Major Denis McCarthy, and charging him with having a lot of politicians hanging around his company rooms.

Ex-Lieutenant Finkelstone, of the 8th N. Y., has re-enlisted in that command again, as a private in Co. B.

Pvt. H. Dodd, Co. A, 3d Regt., Kentucky State Guard, while in camp at Paducah, Ky., was shot and instantly killed on Aug. 22 by a 14-year-old boy. It seems that at 1:35 a. m. on the above date Dodd and a companion approached a refreshment stand on the outskirts of the camp, for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing some cigarettes. The boy who was in charge of the stand assumed Dodd had come to rob him, especially as he had previously heard, it is said, that some of the Guardsmen had intended to make a raid on his stand. Dodd, it is reported, knocked at the shutter of the stand, and at the same moment the boy inside fired, the load of buckshot striking Dodd in the throat, and killing him on the spot. There was great excitement in the camp, and the boy was no sooner arrested than the Guardsmen made an attempt to lynch him, and for the timely interference of Lieut. H. Kirby, 10th U. S. Inf., who was on duty at the camp as an instructor, the boy would have been hanged. By threats, promises and persuasions Lieut. Kirby succeeded in dispersing the belligerent lynchers, and the boy was turned over to the Chief of Police and safely lodged in jail.

Referring to an article published in the Army and Navy Journal Aug. 18, by Capt. W. B. Smedberg, U. S. Army, on the California National Guard, the "Pacific American" says: "Colonel Smedberg is competent to judge of military operations. He is an officer of the U. S. Army on the retired list, and in the volunteer army during the war participated in nearly all of the great battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. His estimate as to the value of the National Guard of California should be entitled to more respect than the opinion of a writer who never saw troops in actual conflict, and whose knowledge of military affairs is derived chiefly from the high tea of society, and to the credit of the 'Argonaut' and in deference to the ladies of the Presidio, we may say exclusive society."

In the late Kansas case of Lewis v. Lewelling, the court upholds the Governor of that State in disbanding a company of the State Militia. This power of the Governor of a State to disband its militia, as established by the decisions in other States, is shown in a note to that case.

According to statistics issued from the Adjutant-General's Office of Illinois, there have been, since July 22, 1877, 28 riots in Illinois calling out the militia. Two hundred and eighty days' service was performed by 13,459 militiamen, the largest number being at Chicago, from July 16 to Aug. 7, 1894, 4,234 men.

Co. B, 10th Battalion, of Albany, will go on a practice march to Scandaga Park Sept. 1, wearing the new field equipment. The march will cover a distance of 26 miles, and will commence from Fonda at 4:15 o'clock p. m. Sept. 1. Quite a number of officers of the battalion will accompany the company as volunteers. Capt. E. E. Hardin, 7th U. S. Inf., will act as instructor, and Surgeon Balch will have charge of the Ambulance Corps. Col. W. E. Fitch and Maj. H. C. Stacpole will go along.

Adjutant-General Dalton, of Massachusetts, has issued orders directing commanding officers of the 1st and 2d Brigades, Naval Brigade and Ambulance Corps, M. V. M., to hold their commands in readiness for the performance of annual drill between Sept. 29 and Oct. 10, 1894. The commands will parade in fatigue uniform. The expense of actual transportation only will be allowed. All commands will provide a cooked ration, the ration amount to be determined by the established emergency ration as published in General Orders 6, c. a., from this office for one day. The commands, properly equipped, will be required to move promptly, and the tour will consist so far as may be carried out in the drill and movements of an emergency call.

The 2d Regiment of Iowa National Guard, Col. J. A. Guest, went into camp near Burlington on Aug. 26. Among the officers reported present with the troops were Col. J. D. Wilkins, U. S. Army, and Lieut. F. T. Van Liew, 2d U. S. Inf. There were also a number of enlisted men from the Army assigned among the various companies of the regiment for duty with the Guardsmen.

The Wisconsin encampment closed at Camp Douglas Military Reservation Aug. 25 after a most successful season. The work accomplished was particularly good, especially considering that many of the companies scattered in different parts of the State meet their regimental commanders and assemble for drill in a body but once a year.

Governor Jackson, of Iowa, will review the 1st Regiment of Iowa National Guard at Monticello on Sept. 5. Capt. C. A. Dempsey, 2d U. S. Inf., has been detailed for duty with the above command, and 13 non-commissioned officers from the Army, through the courtesy of Brigadier-General Brooke, commanding Dept. of the Platte, were detailed for duty as instructors in connection with encampments of the 2d Regiment at Burlington, and the 1st Regiment at Monticello, Iowa National Guard.

Cos. C and G, 1st Regiment, California National Guard, who did not show up at Sacramento during the late strike, One man fired had been in the company 20 years, and had not missed a drill in three years. This is an example that all companies should follow.

Messrs. Banks Brothers, the law publishers and importers, of Albany, and New York City, N. Y., have published the new Military Code for New York in handy bound form. The new code was enacted May 4, 1893, and amended May 3, 1894, and contains extracts from the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure, also rules and articles of war, and kindred statutes. The general orders and decisions relating thereto are also given, amended to date. It is an instructive and interesting volume, and one every Guardsman should possess himself of. The work is published for the State, under the authority of the Adjutant-General.

Gen. W. M. Cocke, Judge Advocate-General of the N. G. of Tennessee, died Aug. 11, and the Governor, in announcing the death, says: General Cocke was a graduate from the University of Tennessee. Bred to the law, he became eminent and proficient in the profession; was patriotic, brave, hospitable, generous, honored, and loved by all who knew him. He took a great interest in the National Guard of the State, assisting in raising and organizing the Knoxville Legion, and was the first and only honorary member of that battalion at the time of his death.

The following members of the 7th N. Y. qualified at Creedmoor on Aug. 25 as sharpshooters: Hosp. Stwd. T. W. Linton, 44; Co. A, Private L. J. F. Rooney, 45; Private J. K. Green, 42; Co. B, Private C. H. Spencer, 42; Private W. R. Taylor, 41; Co. C, Private C. F. Robbins, 42; Private W. H. Hanley, 42; Corp. E. C. Robinson, 43; Corp. W. F. Smith, 42; Private C. J. Austin, 42; Co. D, Private J. A. Campbell, 42; Co. E, Sergt. A. F. Pfeiffer, 45; Private W. D. Moore, 42; Private H. C. Miller, 42; Co. G, Private E. Shoemaker, 43; Private H. B. Burroughs, 42, and Private H. E. Crall, 46; Co. H, Private N. D. Lancaster, 42, and Corp. G. L. Hoffman, 45. The record in marksmanship to date is 68 sharpshooters, and 1,600 marksmen. Hosp. Stwd. W. B. Freeman has been honorably discharged after 43 years' service. T. W. Linton, an old member of the eighth company, has been appointed in his place.

The Lieutenant of the 71st N. Y. who loaned his uniform to an ex-private of his company, in which the latter visited the State camp, and endeavored to pass himself off as a commissioned officer of the Guard, has acknowledged his indiscretion to the proper authorities. He explained that the man asked the loan of his uniform on the plea that he was drilling a cadet corps which had arranged a review, and he (the ex-private) desired the uniform to wear on that occasion. The ex-private, however, broke faith with the Lieutenant, and wore his uniform elsewhere, impersonating an officer of the Guard, which is a misdemeanor and punishable by law. The Lieutenant in the future will undoubtedly use better discretion, and efforts are being made, it is understood, to find the ex-private with a view to punishing him.

#### Coming Events.

Sept. 2.—Camps of Co. B, 9th N. Y., and the 11th Separate Co., N. Y., at Van Cortlandt Park.

Sept. 3 to 8.—Annual meeting of New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt.

Sept. 13.—State and Brigade Rifle Matches at Creedmoor, N. Y.

Oct. 15 to 20.—Grand fair 13th New York at armory.

Oct. 30.—Competition for Governor's Cup, N. Y. Guard, at Creedmoor.

Nov. 14 to 29.—Fair of 23d N. Y. at new armory.

Nov. 21.—Ball, Co. B, 9th N. Y., at Webster Hall.

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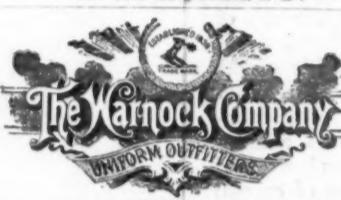
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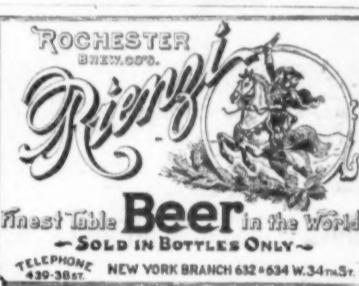
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